

President.—For the heads for to-morrow I will be making arrangements, and the fact will be intimated to you.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am only speaking with regard to the cut motions for to-day. In regulating to-day's time-limit you might know that from our Party we have only 4 cuts on "Public Works," which we are going to press to a division.

President.—As regards the Excise and Scientific, etc., Departments, I think you have only few cuts which you wish to press to a division.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We want time only for "Public Works," and very little time will be necessary for the other heads. These are the 4 cuts which we wish to press to a division.

President.—Please tell me, so that I may note them.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Nos. (1), (9), (12) and (13) and (44).

President.—The only thing is we will have to disturb the order.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Not in the least. We will not move the other cuts, and we intend to move these only when they are asked to be moved in their order. It is only on these 4 cuts we will require some time. As to the others we will submit to any restriction. There are only eleven speakers.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The other motions are only for getting information, and they could be disposed of after the information is supplied.

President.—What you now suggest is that the time-limit of 5 minutes for each speaker is not sufficient in the case of these 4 cut motions. I think, if I allow only 5 minutes for every speaker, especially since we have only 11 speakers, we can finish off in less than an hour. So that the limit of two hours or so for "Public Works" will be sufficient. If found insufficient, we can extend it.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—For myself I do not want any more time than what is put down.

President.—I do not know how much time your Party may require. In any case I shall limit the discussion in this manner. 12—15 to 12—45—Scientific etc. Department, 12—45 to 2—Public Works. Then 3 to 3—45—Public Works, 3—45 to 4—55—Excise and 5 minutes for Customs.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS. (contd.)

Demand No. XXIX, Scientific, etc., Department
Rs. 1,11,900.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 1,11,900 for "Scientific, etc., Department." I may say that I am not concerned with the whole of this department. So I confine my

remarks to that part with which I am concerned, namely Industries proper. The budget allotment for Industries proper for next year is Rs. 85,429, and that is Rs. 18,764, more than the revised estimate of this year and Rs. 14,471 more than the budget estimate of this year. I shall briefly explain how the increase under these various items is caused. Under "Grant-in-aid," if you look at Industries proper, you see the budget allotment for Industries proper is Rs. 12,901, and that means Rs. 3,880, more than the revised budget estimate of this year. That is the increase under "Industries proper," and this increase is distributed as follows. There is a very small increase under "Establishment" of Rs. 37, there is no increase under "T. A." under "furniture" Rs. 20. "Post and Telegraphs" Rs. 5 and for scholarships under "Industries proper" there is no increase. And then under "Grant-in-aid" the increase is Rs. 3,746. That requires some explanation. We have a certain number of aided Industrial schools—we have 7 already on the list. We have proposed to take 6 more on the list of aided Industrial schools, and the grant for these would amount to Rs. 3,800. I think the House will agree that industrial education requires as much attention as literary education. We have not been giving sufficient encouragement to aided industrial education so far, which you can realise from the fact that till now we have had only 7 aided Industrial schools. So that next year we propose to have 6 more aided Industrial schools, and we have allotted over Rs. 3,800 for that purpose. And then under "Commercial schools" there is an increase of Rs. 517. That is due to the provision for type-writers for High schools. We have type-writing and commercial subjects in some of the High schools. Then, coming to the Government Trades School, Trichur, the budget allotment is Rs. 28,918, that is, Rs. 4,806 more than the revised budget estimate of this year. And here again, under "establishment" there is an increase of Rs. 547 which means a little addition to the establishment. And then, under "scholarships" there is an increase of Rs. 1,000; that is because we propose to give scholarships to a few more students. In the Government Trades School, Trichur, I am glad to inform you the admissions this year have been very encouraging. When I went to the school the other day, I found all the classes were full. There was no room to take in more students, and that goes to prove the popularity of the institution. But the only defect is congestion. The present accommodation is simply miserable. We have only a few thatched sheds, and so it is very hard to carry on the regular work of these classes. A decent building is under construction, and when this is completed, we

hope to carry on the work in a very much better manner. We are constructing a spacious building, expecting we would get more students. We have made a provision of Rs. 1,000 for stipends, furniture, tools, and better equipments. Then 1,200 is provided for wastage. That is, when boys practise, a portion of the raw-material is wasted. This loss has accumulated for a certain number of years, and that accounts for the amount of Rs. 1,700. And then, coming to the Government Trades School Ernakulam, the budget estimate is Rs. 6,948 which means Rs. 655 more than the revised estimate of this year. And here, again, there is a small increase under "establishment", under "scholarships"—Rs. 110, "furniture"—500. That is all the increase. Of course, here also we would have made a much more liberal grant. But we are precluded from doing so owing to the limited accommodation. This is in a much worse condition than the Government Trades School at Trichur. It is a hovel like place as I found it the other day. When the Girls' High School building is completed, we propose shifting the Trades school to the building now occupied by the Girls' school. Then it will be possible to open more classes and take in more students. So that there is not very much increase provided under Government Trades School, Ernakulam, as we should have liked to do. That is due to limited accommodation. And then, there is the next institution, the Girls' Industrial School, Trichur. We have got a separate Industrial School for Girls at Trichur. That is a very well attended institution, but suffers from the same hardship of limited accommodation. And we propose to remedy it by transferring the Girls' Industrial School to the buildings now occupied by the Government Trades School when the latter is transferred to the new building under construction. Here also we do not propose any substantial addition. For you will find more or less the same figures as those of the revised budget of this year. And then we come to the Rural Industrial Schools. I told you these 15 Industrial schools are in the rural parts of the State, and we teach industrial subjects like weaving, carpentry, matmaking, bell-metal, smithy, coir—one or more subjects according to local conditions. These are the industries mainly taught, and they depend on the nature of the localities. And we are glad to find that these schools have also come to be very popular, and have been very much appreciated by the public. In fact, of all the subjects that are taught, of all the industries, I mean, we find that weaving is more appreciated than any of the others. There is no difficulty at all to effect sales of the products, so far as weaving is concerned. All the cloth is readily purchased by the villagers. And then we are trying, as far as possible, to bring

this into alliance with co-operation. When boys go out of the schools, they set up looms in their own houses and carry on weaving. They find it difficult to find money for the initial expenses, but if they are advanced anything by these societies, they will be able to pay back what they have received for initial equipment from their monthly earnings. We are trying, as far as possible, to bring these into relationship with local co-operative societies. And I may mention here that we have succeeded to a great extent in Desamangalam. That is due to the co-operation of the Nambudiri gentleman who is the President of the local co-operative society. The other day when the Diwan and myself visited the school, we were very much gratified to find even the senior students of the school of 3 or 4 years standing had set up looms in their own houses and were earning Rs. 6 or 8 a month by their industry.

President.—Mr. Matthai, you should also have an eye on the clock.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—It was out of respect we were keeping quiet.

President.—You have taken some 20 minutes. Anyway, they have no case I think.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—On the other hand, we want to ask the member one or two questions on Archaeology and the Economic Development Committee.

President.—On the Economic Development Committee you may say something.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Under "Rural Industrial education we have allotted Rs. 720 more"; under "scholarships" 210; and then the big item of Rs. 610 is for four new Rural Industrial schools which we propose opening. We have had applications from several people, and we considered the requirements of these localities, and we have decided that 4 of these places stand in need of Industrial schools.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Will you please give the names of these places?

Mr. C. Matthai.—They are Kumbalangi, Ollur, Chelakara and Putturutti. They are all well populated places, and the local people have provided also buildings. We are simply waiting for the passing of the budget. That is all that I have to say under "Industrial education".

President.—Under "Economic Development Committee" you will please give some explanation.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Under "Economic Development Committee" we have asked for Rs. 5,000; Rs. 300 is for establishment, Rs. 50 for T. A. to the members of the Committee, Rs. 100 for

books and periodicals, Rs. 50 for service labels and Rs. 75 for office expenses and "lump provision for experiments"—Rs. 3,975.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Will you please state what the Economic Development Committee has been doing?

Mr. C. Matthai.—There were certain adverse remarks from members on the Economic Development Committee during the general discussion. I may say that we are not surprised ourselves. But I shall just explain what we have been doing hitherto. Well, the work is entirely new to us, and what we first tried to do was to acquaint ourselves with all that was going on outside in the neighbouring States in a work of this kind. As you know, there is a committee of this kind in Travancore. There is a Committee or Board in Mysore where it has been in existence for many years. We have been going through their reports and also papers, and we have learned that they are doing some substantial work. We have been going through the literature on this subject—the reports of these States, and also of other provinces. The literature on the subject is in course of circulation among the members, and we have also been considering subjects referred to us by Government for investigation and report. Those of you who might have gone through the proceedings of our Committee would have noticed the large number of questions we investigated and reported on. These are questions the investigation of which takes a good deal of time. We have divided ourselves into sub-committees for the investigation of the several questions referred to us. You know we have our legitimate work. It is not so easy for us to meet together at a place and study the conditions, and then meet again and report to Government. There has been a certain amount of inevitable delay in these matters.

But we are feeling our way better. Last year at the legislative session, if I remember right, a resolution was moved for the appointment of an Unemployment Committee, and what we, on this side of the House, said was that, since the Government had decided to appoint an Economic Development committee, this also might be referred to them, and this has been in our minds. We have been devoting considerable time to the discussion of this question. You might remember that a committee was appointed in Madras for this purpose, presided over by Sir George Paddison, and they have published their report recently. We find that the conclusions of the Madras Committee are almost applicable to Cochin—they are more or less what we had been working on. I think it might interest the House, if I read a few lines from a summary of the report.

"The principal remedy for the present unemployment should be the

diversion of the educated middle classes, especially those who own or occupy land to agriculture, (2) larger facilities should be given for education for a practical career and especially for agriculture. The committee hopes that Zamindars will encourage specialists in agriculture to a greater degree, (3) the Secondary school course should be reorganised when necessary to suit the requirements of agricultural and technical and industrial schools and higher technological institutions, (4) extension of primary education and necessary training of the requisite number of teachers and the improvement of their prospects is a remedy for unemployment, (5) improvement of the general status and position of teachers is necessary and (6) special efforts should be taken in the training of teachers to make them really interested in agricultural and rural occupations”.

We found that during the last 3 or 4 years we have been working on these lines, and it was a source of satisfaction that we had in a way anticipated the findings of the Madras Committee (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Cochin is always in advance.

Mr. C. Matthai.—That is for you, gentlemen, to say.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar.—In connection with this is published in the editorial column a comment upon the Paddison Committee Report. Did the Hon'ble Member read that also?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I have. But I do not know, if the other Members of the Committee have. We are now taking action.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Will the Hon'ble Member be kindly pleased to state whether he has made any contributions to the Irinjalakkuda Industrial School?

Mr. C. Matthai.—It has been in existence for the last four years, and it is one of the best of our Rural Industrial Schools. We have not given them a permanent building. They have been given only semi-permanent sheds which satisfy the requirements of the school for the present. The subjects taught are weaving on a large scale, carpentry and mat-making. The Head-master is a man who had his training in Bombay. He knows dyeing. He has introduced that also in the school. Just a few weeks ago we sent him to Kayankulam to study the industry of making *Mettappaya* (മെട്ടപ്പായ). The other day, when I visited the school, I found he had started the work. Screw pines are plentiful in that locality, and it was not very useful to teach ordinary grass mat making, because we had to bring the grass required for this kind of mats from a distance. I, therefore, suggested to the Head-master, “why not try screw-pine matmaking.” We have very good use of it, and we can get fairly good patterns of *Mettappaya* (മെട്ടപ്പായ).

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The Hon'ble Member for Education says it has been a flourishing institution and speaks very highly of it, and he incidentally says that it has not been provided with a

permanent building, and has been expressing a pious hope that something would be done. At the same time Rs. 40 or 50 thousand is being spent in Ernakulam, while not a pie has been provided for industrial purposes at Irinjalakkuda. Will the Government be pleased to say why this part of the State is so criminally neglected? Preference is always shown to the two centres of Trichur and Ernakulam.

Mr. C. Matthai.—When these schools are started, they will be considered as experimental for two or three years. When we start a school in a locality, we are not sure of success, and that is why temporary sheds are built for housing them, and then, when the classes are properly attended, we think of putting up permanent buildings. The Irinjalakkuda school would be the first to get a permanent building.

President.—Of the schools we have started as an experimental measure, how many have come to grief?

Mr. C. Matthai.—None, so far as industrial schools are concerned, excepting a few that had to be shifted to more suitable localities.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The Hon'ble Member says there is enough space. I remember having read in the visitor's book maintained there that there is not sufficient space to carry on their work.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Just a few months ago we gave another temporary shed, after your visit, Sir.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—We would like to get some information about the experiments made.

Mr. C. Matthai.—We are trying to follow Mysore in this respect. I found the Mysore Economic Board had a provision of a lakh and half. It was then that I suggested to the Diwan that we might also try, if we could make useful experiments. If such experiments have to be started, separate provision has to be made. So far as the Economic Development Committee is concerned, several Heads of Departments have to work together, and so the expenditure cannot be put under one particular department. If you take rural reconstruction, of which we hear so much, you have got the Education Department, you have got the Co-operative Department, the Agricultural Department and the Engineering Department. Unless these work together, you cannot get anything done. I wish to say something about our teachers, and what they are doing in this direction. Every year we have been taking a batch of teachers for training in the Central Farm, and they go out into the village schools, and in addition to their work in schools, we encourage them to interest themselves in the cultivation of the locality.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—We want to know whether it is to be utilised for the work or to be distributed among the various departments to be utilised by them as necessity arises.

Mr. C. Matthai.—It will not be assigned to any department. It will be under our control, and not a pie of it will be spent without the sanction of Government. For instance, supposing a teacher exerts himself for the improvement of cultivation in his village in the way of adopting new methods, of improved manure, etc., I think it would be perfectly right to remunerate him for this extra work. That is one way. Then we have already introduced Economics as a subject of study in both the first grade colleges in the State. It suggested itself to me that we would be giving the students useful training—and at the same time the Committee also would be benefitted—by getting the economic departments of these first grade colleges to do some real survey of typical areas around the colleges, make an intensive study of the economic conditions of those areas. We talk glibly about economic development of villages, but we know very little, and we have no correct data to go upon regarding the real condition of the ryot and the artizan, the state of their indebtedness, of the facilities for purchase and sale, or of the daily income and expenses of their households. All these things we are in the dark about, and if these economic students, under the guidance of their teachers, would go and survey a few typical areas, they would get a grip of the conditions of the villages. As a matter of fact, our Economics graduates know more about Ireland and Denmark than about their own villages. That is of very little use. Their heads are filled mostly with book knowledge. We have allotted a certain amount for the St. Thoma's College at Trichur and the Maharaja's College at Ernakulam for practical work of this kind. They have taken enthusiastically to it. We could not, up till now, give them any grant. But I think this is likely to be sanctioned, and we shall take the matter up seriously, so that the Committee and these institutions might be benefitted.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—May I know where the survey is made?

Mr. C. Matthai.—It is done at Ernakulam. Regarding Trichur, Mr. Pettah of the St. Thoma's College has been consulted. But we have not given him anything. At Ernakulam we have given some assignment of land.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—These Professors and students visit only a few miles within the town.

Mr. C. Matthai.—That is why we took up the two colleges, because the conditions of Ernakulam, especially to the south are different from those of Trichur. After we have studied the conditions near the town, we will go to the villages.

President.—They may have to settle for a few days.

Mr. C. Matthai.—We can do that during vacation.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—Has any provision been made for excavation?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Yes, Sir, we have made.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—I find it on page 18. It is for the excavation of Tiruvanchikulam.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—As well as other works also.

President.—A sketch has to be prepared. Really we want to do something for excavation work, and it is for that that this provision has been made.

(The President allowed 15 minutes—more for discussion).

2 B.—Zoo.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,720 for Zoo, etc., by one rupee.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The reason for this cut motion is that I want to call the attention of the Government to the condition of the Zoo. We have been told here that we are following Mysore, Travancore and so on. I have always seen Cochin going in advance in all matters, but in this particular case we are going behind Mysore and Travancore. The Zoo was in a miserable condition when I went there last month. The floor of the cages had become very bad, and will become insanitary, if not repaired forthwith, and the dumb animals kept there will suffer much. They are already suffering, being caged and deprived of their freedom. The ground is not as it should be or could be. A little more money and attention is necessary. I have only this much to say, and I am sure our Government will not grudge spending anything for these dumb animals and in doing humane work. I wanted only to bring this to your notice, and I have nothing more to say.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I wish to say one word. It will be better to put the Zoological garden and the Museum in charge of a person who has some training in that particular science. I do not think there will be any difficulty for it. I once had occasion to see the Museum, where there are a number of specimens which are not labelled. They are all arranged in a promiscuous manner. Skeltons, etc., are all placed without any arrangement.

When an outsider comes and sees all these things, placed as they are, he will carry away an impression that we know absolutely nothing about these matters. Therefore, I say that the scientific department of the Zoological gardens and the Museum should be placed in charge of a person who knows something about these things. If possible, our Director of Public Instruction may be put in charge of it. He is an expert in the subject. Of course, he is prepared to take up all sorts of works put upon him, even though already overworked. But this will be a work of an interesting nature. If this is not possible, then the Zoology Professor of the Maharaja's College or somebody who knows the work may be put in this Department. There is a great deal of difference in the way in which a scientist looks upon these things and that of an ordinary man.

Mr. C. Matthai.—The Hon'ble Member said that I am already overburdened.

Mr. M.K. Raman.—What I said was that, even though he is already overburdened, he would be quite ready to take up this work.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—I may, for the information of this House, say that, since Mr. Marar took up this department, there is considerable improvement, and I think it is being managed in a better way.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—I only said that these things are not scientifically placed. If an expert is appointed, I am sure he will be able to place them in order and name them correctly, and so on.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Three little lions I saw in a cage, and the floor of that was very much damaged. Food is given to them on the floor. Germs will multiply, if it is not got repaired soon.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—We have made provision in the next year's budget.

Motion No. 2.

3 B.—Government Trades School, Trichur.

Mr. K. P. Karuppan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,500 for "Government Trades School Trichur, Establishment" by one rupee.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. പി. കറുപ്പൻ.—മലയാളം മുതൽക്കു തിന്നെ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുകയും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുക എന്ന വിഷയത്തിലേയ്ക്ക് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. മലയാള ഭാഷയുടെ താല്ക്കാലികവും ഭവിഷ്യത്തുമായ നിലയെപ്പറ്റി മുതൽക്കു മായിട്ടെങ്കിലും ഒന്നു പ്രസ്താവിക്കാതെ പ്രകൃതത്തിലേക്കു കടക്കുന്നത് ഉചിതമായിരിക്കുകയില്ലല്ലോ.

സർ, പൂർവ്വകാലങ്ങളിലെപ്പോലെ ഇന്നും രാജാക്കന്മാരുടേയും പ്രഭുക്കളുടേയും പ്രോത്സാഹനങ്ങളും സഹായ സഹകരണങ്ങളും വിദഗ്ദ്ധതയുള്ളവരുടെയും വലുതായിട്ടൊന്നും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയായ മലയാളം ഉത്തരോത്തരം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപഥത്തിൽ കൂടിയാണ് ചരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് അഭിമാനപൂർവ്വം ഇവിടെ പ്രതിവാദിക്കാൻ എനിക്കു വലുതായ സന്തോഷം ഉണ്ട്. മദ്രാസ് സർവ്വകലാശാല പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ മാതൃഭാഷാ പ്രചാരത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യം മനസ്സിലായതോടുകൂടി നമ്മുടെ കാളേജുകളിലും മലയാളഭാഷയ്ക്ക് ഒരു പ്രധാനസ്ഥാനം ലഭിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. സ്കൂൾ ഫൈനൽ വരെയുള്ള ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് വിഷയം ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള സകല വിഷയങ്ങളും മാതൃഭാഷകളിൽ അഭ്യസനം നടത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നതിനും കലാശാലക്കാർ അനുമതി നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ നൂതനാനുവാദങ്ങൾ ഓരോ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾക്കും തദ്ദേശഭാഷയോടുള്ള പ്രണയത്തിന്റെ ഒരു അളവുകോലായിട്ട് ഗണിക്കപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണ്.

ഏതുവിധത്തിൽ നോക്കിയാലും അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ മാതൃഭാഷയ്ക്ക് ഒരു പ്രശസ്തനില സിദ്ധിക്കാനിടയുണ്ട്. അപ്പോൾ ചുരുക്കെഴുത്ത് ഭാഷയുടെ വളച്ചയ്ക്ക് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായിത്തീരും. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഭാഷ ഇന്ന് ലോകത്തിലെ മിക്ക ഭരണസമിതികളിലും സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതിന്, അതിനു ൨൦൦ കൊല്ലം മുമ്പെ ലഭ്യമായ ചുരുക്കെഴുത്ത് സാരമായവിധം സഹായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതിൽ പക്ഷാന്തരമുണ്ടാകുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. മലയാള രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഭരണ സഭകളിൽനിന്നും മലയാളഭാഷയ്ക്ക് ഭാരം സിദ്ധിക്കാനിടയായ കാരണങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്ന് ഈ ഭാഷയിൽ ചുരുക്കെഴുത്ത് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള നൂനത കൂടിയിരിക്കാം. അടുത്തകാലത്തു ഒരു കേരളീയൻതന്നെ നമ്മുടെ ഭാഷയുടെ ആ നൂനതയെ പരിഹരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് സന്തോഷാവഹമാണ്. എങ്കിലും ആ വിദ്യ ഇന്നും കേവലം അജ്ഞാതമായിത്തന്നെയിരിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, പാശ്ചാത്യ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോ പുതിയ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുപിടിക്കുന്നതും അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ പ്രാപിക്കുന്നതും അവിടത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകളുടെ സാരമേറിയ സഹകരണത്തോടും സഹായത്താലും ആണെന്നത് നമ്മൾ അറിയുന്ന സംഗതിയാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഉത്തമമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളാണ് നാം പാശ്ചാത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകളിൽനിന്നും കണ്ടു പഠിക്കേണ്ടത്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ചുരുക്കെഴുത്ത് നിർമ്മാതാവായ മിസ്റ്റർ ഐസക്ക് പിററാണെ ആംഗലേയ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് 'സർ' എന്ന സ്ഥാനത്താൽ ബഹുമാനിച്ചതും 'അംഗീകൃതമായ ചുരുക്കെഴുത്ത് വിദ്യാലയങ്ങൾ ഏല്പിട്ടത്തിയതും ആണ് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ചുരുക്കെഴുത്തിന്റെ പ്രചാരപ്രചാരത്തിന് സംഗതി

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COCHIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

[29th July 1927

യായത്ത്. ഈ സംഗതികളൊക്കെ നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിഞ്ഞിരുന്നിട്ടും നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാക്കന്മാരുടെ സഹായസഹകരണങ്ങളാൽ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി പ്രാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന മലയാളഭാഷയിൽ നിർമ്മിതമായ ചുരുക്കപ്പട്ടികയുടെ പ്രചരണത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രദ്ധ പതിക്കുന്നതിന്നാകുന്നു ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്.

സർ, നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തു് എവിടെയും സാമ്പത്തികവും സാമുദായികവും രാഷ്ട്രീയവുമായ അനേകം പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതുകളുടെ എണ്ണം ജീവിതമത്സരവും രാഷ്ട്രീയ ബോധവും വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്നതോടുകൂടി അനുദിനം അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ എല്ലാംതന്നെ—പട്ടണത്തിലായാലും ഗ്രാമത്തിലായാലും—മലയാളഭാഷയിലെ നടത്താമുള്ള. ചുരുക്കപ്പട്ടികയുടെ പ്രചരണവിനാൽ ഒരാളുടെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾതന്നെ പലവിധത്തിലും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തി പലതെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകൾക്കും കശാപിശകൾക്കും ഇടയാക്കിത്തീർക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മാത്രമല്ല, വ്യക്തികൾ തമ്മിൽ തമ്മിലും സമുദായങ്ങൾ പരസ്പരവും മത്സരിക്കുന്നതിനും, ജനതാമധ്യത്തിൽ കലഹവും സ്പർദ്ധയും ജനിപ്പിച്ചു വളർത്തുന്നതിനും പര്യാപ്തമായിത്തീരുന്നു. ഇത് രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ശ്രേയസ്സിനേയും സമാധാനത്തേയും സാരമായവിധം ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനം ആകുന്നു. ഈ വിചിത്ര സംഭവിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ ചുരുക്കപ്പട്ടിക സാഹായികമായിത്തീരും. കൂടാതെ അപ്പോഴപ്പോഴായി നടക്കുന്ന വിജ്ഞാനപ്രദങ്ങളായ പ്രസംഗങ്ങളെ ഒന്നിച്ചു ചേർത്ത് ഭാവി പൗരസഞ്ചയത്തിന്റെ അവിവിധം പ്രചാരത്തിനും ആയി അച്ചടിച്ചു വയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും ചുരുക്കപ്പട്ടികയുടെ ആവശ്യം ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാകുന്നു.

കോടതികളിലെ സാക്ഷിമൊഴികൾ ചുരുക്കപ്പട്ടികയിലെടുത്തു് സമയലാഭം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനും അതുവഴി അഡീഷണൽ കോടതികൾക്കായി ചിലവിടുന്ന സംഖ്യ മിച്ചം വരുത്തുന്നതിനും ഈ വിദ്യാപ്രചാരം കാരണമായിത്തീരും.

കോളേജുകളിൽ മലയാളഭാഷ ഒരു നിബന്ധന വിഷയം ആക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്ക് ആ ക്ലാസ്സുകളിലെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ നോട്ടുചെയ്തെടുക്കുവാനും അനന്തരജീവിതത്തിൽ സ്വതന്ത്രവും പരിപാവനവും ആയ പത്രപ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ ഏല്പിക്കുവാനും ഉപകരിക്കുവാനും തക്കവണ്ണം വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലും മലയാളം ചുരുക്കപ്പട്ടിക ഒരു പാഠവിഷയം ആക്കുന്നത് ഉചിതമായിരിക്കുകയില്ലെന്ന് തദധികൃതന്മാർ ആലോചിച്ചാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

ഇതിനെല്ലാറ്റിനും പ്രാരംഭമായി തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂർ സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യാലയത്തിൽ മലയാളം ചുരുക്കപ്പട്ടികയുടെ പരിപൂർണ്ണതിലേക്ക് കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ വേണ്ട ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തു

ണമെന്നും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഏല്പിയിരിക്കുന്നവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും എന്റെ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ മാനംബർമാരുടെ അനുകമ്പാ സമനപിതമായ തീരുമാനത്തിനായി ഇവിടെ സമർപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും ഞാൻ വാദിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. C. Matthai.—In my answer to an interpellation, I said that the subject is under consideration.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—In Travancore, they have just begun.

President.—It is rather difficult. Are Malayalam shorthand teachers available?

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—We have got a Malayalam shorthand reporter here.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Who is that?

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—Mr. Pereira.

President.—Is he doing his work properly?

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—I can testify to his good work.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—Our Malayalam shorthand reporter was with us in all the meetings connected with the Nambudiri Kudumba Bill, and everybody will testify to the good work turned out by him.

4. Archaeology.

Motion No. 3.

410 Mr. S. F. Nunez.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,867 under "Archaeology" by one rupee.*

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—I withdraw.

5. Economic Development Committee.

Motion No. 4.

M. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 3,975 for "Lunip Provision for Experiments".*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I withdraw my motion.

Scientific, etc., Department—Total.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,11,900 by one rupee.*

The above motion was not moved, as the mover was absent from the Hall when called upon to move the same.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,11,900 by one rupee.*

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I have only to draw the attention of the Economic Development Committee to a few points suggested by the very recent report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government in regard to the development of Industries and Commerce. The Committee has pointed out that, before anything is done, statistics must be obtained with regard to the actual quantity of seed produced in the State and the other manufactured articles which constitute the necessities of life, the scope of production and the scope of distribution. Secondly, the work should be carried on in co-ordination with the Co-operative Department. Thirdly, its object should be to find out an illuminative report published by a very important committee.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I should like to have it.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—That is published in the latest issue of *the Times of India*, i. e., early in July.

President.—Can you hand it over?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—Yes, Sir. Here, in co-ordination with the Co-operative Department, the idea should always be to find out ways and means to purchase, manufacture and market the necessary foodstuffs, and the necessary manufactures could be brought under cottage industries.

In regard to the work of Trades schools also, the suggestion is that they should not be kept apart as Trades schools, and that, in all schools maintained by Government, Primary education and Secondary education should be tagged on to the Trades schools, and the very latest authority, Mr. Norman Macmon, observes that a school should be a toy shop leading into the library and the workshop. It is a very elaborate subject. That is the view in America and England after the War. The reconstruction with regard to the scope of education is that, instead of having primary schools, pure and simple, and Trades schools apart, wherever Government money is spent, the object should be to open the two together so as to endeavour to make that school a toy shop leading into the library and the workshop.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I am glad to tell the Member that we have made a beginning. We have now started many Industrial schools by the side of literary schools, for example in Vadakkancheri, Kunnamkulam, Irinjalakkuda and Nemmara. In all these literary schools, during certain hours of the day, the boys go into the Industrial school and do there manual work. We are allowing the boys of the Chalakkudi School to go to the Workshop. We have been doing like that for two or three years. The industrial teachers come to know something about the

aptitude of these boys, and when they leave these literary schools, they become regular pupils of the other schools.

The question of granting the allotment of Rs. 1,11,900 under Demand XIX—Scientific, etc., Department—was put to vote and was carried.

President.—The next demand is No. "XXVII—Public Works".

Demand No. XXVII—Public Works.—Rs. 10,64,830.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 10,64,830 for Public Works for the year 1103. Of this allotment, Rs. 8,76,285 is set apart for "Public Works—Civil Section" and Rs. 1,88,542 for Mechanical and Electrical section. We have proposed an allotment of Rs. 3,72,106 for communications, Rs. 3,76,684 for buildings, Rs. 1,21,093 for irrigation, Rs. 24,366 for miscellaneous works. Besides the above, there is a provision of Rs. 1,63,310 for tools and plant establishment charges, P. C. R. and house allowance to Thampurans. In the Mechanical and Electrical Department, the Water Works allotment is Rs. 76,566, College gas and electric plant—Rs. 13,322, Canal and Navigation—9,580. Besides these, we have provided a sum of Rs. 21,000 for the Nemmara Water Works and a lump sum of Rs. 50,000 for the Mattancheri water supply.

As you all know, the sphere of a Public Works Department covers communications, buildings, irrigation and water supply. These items are fairly well covered in the P. W. D. budget of the coming year. Now, let us examine how efficiently these grounds are covered. Our proposed activities towards road-building will, I am sure, be admitted by the Members of this Council as noteworthy. Several new roads, and very useful ones too, are seen featured. The survey of the Mala to Adur road has been completed, and is at present undergoing check in our offices. The necessity for this road has been continually pressed before this Council most eloquently by the Member for Adur. His efforts, I must say, have been largely responsible for speeding up the inclusion of this work in our next year's programme. The Kodakara to Vellikulangara road, which is now under construction, is scheduled to be completed as far as Mattattur School next year. Another road of great utility which is seen budgetted is the Cochin-Aillappey road. You know, Sir, the inconvenience that merchants and the travelling public are put to due to the long and tedious boat journeys which are at present necessary to span these two important commercial centres. Realising these difficulties, the Government of Cochin and Travancore have agreed to link these places by a highway. Our surveys for this road have been completed, and estimates

are being prepared. When this road becomes an accomplished fact, journeys of six and eight hours from Cochin to Alleppey by boat could be reduced to between two and three hours by cars and buses. Our road would be in continuation of the Municipal Pallivirutti road and end at Edacochin landing opposite to the shores of the Travancore territory called Arur. Besides providing an easier road to Alleppey from Cochin, this also helps to open up the country around Pallivirutti and Edacochin. These villages are at present ill-provided by means of communication as was so well impressed upon us by the Member for Pallivirutti.

Then we have the proposal for a road in Tevara in continuation of the bridge we have lately constructed. We are making provision of this road in response to the several petitions we have received from the citizens of that area. We are also providing for a new road from Kanjirappilli to Echipara in Mukundapuram Taluk. Developments of the Chalakkudi river which have long been held at abeyance due to inter-statal complications are expected to take place in the near future, and it is only in the fitness of things that we should take up this work to provide facilities for transport of agricultural products.

Another important road, both from points of utility and engineering design, is the improvement of the Nelliampati ghat roads. Many of the Members assembled here have not a correct perspective of how big and important in area are the Nelliampati districts. Due to the want of a good road, an area of about nine thousand acres of good cultivable tract is lying inaccessible. Due to its elevation, this district is declared to be eminently fitted for tea-plantation, and all of you will agree with me in thinking that we may be charged with shortsightedness, if we do not strive to develop it. In the olden days, when rubberplantation was first introduced, its benefits were not fully realised. Now, we have many rubber estates run by our Cochinites and with profit. Now, we have a chance to cultivate tea, and I hope the Cochin public will not be slow to do the pioneer work in conquering the Nelliampati forests. In this time of unemployment and economic distress, it would be folly to shut our eyes to measures intended to develop new areas for profitable cultivation. When you are all agreed on the question of improving irrigation, I am sure one and all of you will agree with me in the development of this district which is meant for cultivation. The object, in short, of this road is nothing but the object you wish to attain by the improvement of irrigation. The

road to Nelliampaties means thousands of acres of tea-plantation in which our enterprising citizens are cordially invited to interest themselves, and if tilling the soil is one of the means to prosperity to a country, this road is second to none in importance as a development measure.

In the year 1102 we have completed the original communication works of the Mullurkayal embankment and the Rama Varmar bridge which is the longest highway bridge in Cochin State. We have also completed the Nurnee Moongilmada road in Chittur Taluk and also the Velanthavalam bridge. Unfortunately, due to delays on the part of the Coimbatore District Board in not being able to do the land acquisition in the British territory in continuation of the Velanthavalam bridge, the benefits of it could not be taken advantage of.

Now, I have got to deal with two more important subjects, viz., buildings and irrigation. In respect of buildings there is a feeling that we have budgetted for more than it is wise, and for irrigation less than what is wanted. Let us take the case of buildings. When I explain matters, it will be realised that we have not provided, after all, anything too much. The outstanding items in our building programme are the provisions for a music shed in the Girls' High School, Ernakulam, a commercial class in the G. T. School and the construction of a paying ward in the Ernakulam General Hospital. There is also a provision of about 41 thousand rupees for the completion of the Girls' High School, Ernakulam, which we have started this year and also for the completion of the G.T. School—works which we have already taken on hand. These latter provisions have, in any case, to be made, since we have already started on the works. The question now reduces itself to this, as to whether or not we shall construct the music hall, &c., for the Girls' High School, the commercial class for the G.T. School and the paying ward for the General Hospital. Every one here seems to be surprised at a provision of Rs. 10,000 for the music shed. I think we are partly responsible for giving that impression in the minds of the Members. It is due to the fact that we have not aptly worded the title of the works. This building which we are going to construct is in reality a hall which is to be used as a gymnasium for the girls, a place for conducting their music classes, and a hall for holding meetings and other social gatherings which is so necessary in these days in schools. Every High school should have a hall for these purposes, and the proposed one is nothing but a work which is just absolutely necessary. There seems to be an impression that we have already spent too much on the Girls' High School. I have

explained in the last budget session that the kind of accommodation obtained in the present school is most inadequate. It consists only of a few ill-ventilated and ill-designed temporary sheds and in the centre a dwelling house converted into working classes by means of bamboo partitions. Could anything be more unsatisfactory and insanitary? Are we not alive to the growth of malignant diseases in our State, such as tuberculosis, etc., and will it not be considered criminal in allowing young girls to get mixed up in ill-ventilated rooms? Is the Government not responsible to the public, if they spoil the health of the young girls who are to be the mothers of the future generation by forcing them down into such rooms? Sir, I heartily disagree with any Member of the Council, if he thinks that a well-designed school with proper ventilation is not necessary in the capital city of Ernakulam. Nor have we been too lavish in our designs in connection with our new works. We are only providing for the minimum requirements of the school, and I can assure you that the design has been made in as frugal a manner as possible consistent with safety and elegance. Regarding the G. T. School, the works which we have taken up provide only for the Industrial section. It does not provide for a show room to exhibit the products for sale, for the commercial classes and for the Drawing and art section. In our scheme for the central Industrial school which we have already inaugurated, these additional works are essential. Unless you want us to stop half-way after having launched on a definite scheme, there would be no justification, if you do not allow the construction of a building. Regarding the paying wards and other necessary buildings for the Medical Department which figure so largely in our budget, I expect my friend the Member for Medicine would make things clear.

The budget shows that we have provided the staggering amount of Rs. 3,29,588 for original building works. Of this you must remember that a sum of Rs. 1,11,665 or just about a third of the allotment is for constructing Palaces to members of our Ruling Family. The net amount to be voted, therefore, on buildings meant for public purposes is only Rs. 2,17,923. This, I hope, will help the Members to understand the situation in the correct perspective. We have striven to produce a few good buildings in the State instead of perpetuating and adding non-descript, unsightly, and unhygienic semi-permanent sheds in the State as seems to have been the policy heretofore.

Turning on to irrigation, I find that there is a provision of Rs. 94,682 for original works. It is true that we are not in the coming year proposing any works of irrigation other than what

we have embarked on this year. This is again due to our desire not to fritter away money in small schemes of doubtful or insufficient utility but to embark on schemes which mean really something and which are really sound. In this year we have taken up the Enamakkal Works, costing about a lakh of rupees and serving 20,000 acres of *kole* lands. The utility of this work is slowly beginning to be realised in that the high flood level of the Trichur lake has materially gone down since its construction. Larger areas of lands are being converted into *Kuttaden* lands within the lake, thereby reducing the cost of cultivation. I shall not be surprised, if this work alone solves half the disability to which the *kole* lands are now subject. These works will still prove to be of use in lowering the flood level of the Karuvannur river, and it makes possible the execution of the diversion of portion of waters of the Manali river for the benefits of the Parappukkara and adjacent villages which are subject to floods. Such being the case it is amusing to note that certain Members expressed their doubt on the utility of the Enamakkal Works.

In the Chittur Taluk we have almost completed the improvements to the second section of the Moolattara canal at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. You have simply to ask the landholders served by the Moolattara system to learn how our works brought about gratifying results. We are continuing the work next year also, and along with it, we are proposing to take up the improvements of Themparamadakku and Kunnamkattupati systems. We have also further recognised the importance of irrigation by proposing a separate irrigation division to make final investigations into some of the important schemes which have been pressed on our Government by the people for a long time. Judging by histories of big irrigation projects, one will notice that none is developed and brought into execution as soon as it is conceived. Hydraulic data requiring few years of observation are necessary before a system could be reported on. This will take time, and our only justification is that we have not been callous to the development of irrigation. This year we have investigated the question of the diversion of the Manali river and formed our definite conclusions regarding the method by which the longstanding grievance for the flood affected areas of Parappukkara, etc., could be satisfactorily handled. This year we have also completed our preliminary investigation on the Tannikkudam Project, and my report on it awaits the consideration of the Government. Independent expert opinion is necessary on this, and detailed survey and

drawing up of plans have also to be done. All these will take time, and one has to patiently wait, but no efforts will be saved in coming to a satisfactory decision, especially when we are going to have a separate investigation division.

Let me tell another interesting feature regarding the increased interest we take in irrigation works from the increased money we are spending for the last six years. In 1096 the expenditure on original irrigation works was about Rs. 39,392; in 1097 it was Rs. 38,151; in 1098, Rs. 33,058; 1099, Rs. 32,704; 1100—Rs. 81,683, 1101—Rs. 60,554, and the revised budget for 1102 contemplates an expenditure of a lakh and thirteen thousand, probably the largest expenditure on original irrigation works in the State for any one year. We wish to impress on this House that it is not due to a lack of interest in irrigation that we were not able to provide more funds for this purpose but it was mostly due to the delay in drawing out sound projects. We have launched on a careful scheme of investigation on irrigation and drainage, and we hope to get results as early as one could wish for.

Before concluding I have to offer certain observations regarding points raised during the budget discussion, and by way of interpellations. One of them is that we do not accept the lowest tenders. This raises a question of principle, a principle which is applicable not only to the Cochin P.W.D. but to all Engineering Departments that have to do with contracts and materials purchase. Everywhere you will find instances of contracts which are not always awarded to the lowest tenderer. We make a difference between the lowest tender and the lowest responsible tender. I have often found instances when inexperienced men who can make enough money to make the earnest money deposit unblushingly appear as an Engineering contractor and tender for jobs at ridiculously low rates. If we accept his tender, the chances are the contracts will have to be eventually cancelled or works supplemented and unnecessarily prolonged. This renders unnecessary additional work to our already overworked executive. Efficiency suffers thereby, and unseen losses climb up to an abnormal figure. Further, it would be the wiser policy to accept the lowest responsible bidder than to favour the lowest bidder in all cases. In certain cases where the works are emergent and have to be completed against time, one has to choose his own men in whom one has confidence, if he is to be in any way responsible for the timely execution.

In the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk especially there seems to be a dearth of contractors, and the competition is not keen. Many of our tender notifications for works in Ernakulam and Trippunittura were not responded. You will notice in the list of works

above Rs. 3,000 done till the last two years for which no tenders were called for in answer to a question from the Member for Nellore. You will notice that all the works are situated in Ernakulam and Tripunittura. This will show that we have not shown any favouritism in choosing contractors without open tenders. But it was necessitated by the want of good contractors and the important character of works concerned.

Regarding the figures for the discrepancies in the estimate and final expenditure for the Rama Varma bridge, I thought I said that I was not sure about the particular amount in each item of the deviation, but due to a desire to meet my friend, the Member for the Jews, I have hazarded certain figures from memory which, I am sorry to say, on examination is found not to be correct. Even now, the correct difference between the estimate and actual expenditure on foundations for the piers is not available, as the deviation statement is only under preparation. But I may tell you that there is no possibility of this deviation being more than about 3 to 4 thousand rupees. But the actual expenditure on girders was only Rs. 27,200 against an estimate provision of Rs. 51,284, thereby making a saving of nearly Rs. 24,000. This difference in girders is brought about by the fact that we had used only about 70 tons at about Rs. 320 a ton against an estimate provision for 128 tons at Rs. 400 a ton. If the Member wishes any further information on this point, I shall furnish it after my deviation statement is prepared.

In the Mechanical budget the most important items are those connected with Water Works we have provided for Rs. 40,000 for purchase of machinery, in the Head Works. This is in view of the fact that we are going to enhance the supply of water to meet the additional demands of Mattancheri. We had provided for the purchase last year, but were unable to spend the allotment, as the competitive quotations from firms for machinery were received late in the year, and we could not, therefore, place the order in time. Further, we wanted to thresh out thoroughly after enquiring as to which type of machine would best suit our purpose. For the Mattancheri Water Works we hope to get our barge for transporting water after monsoon, as advised by the builders. After it is received here, and properly tested under working conditions, we shall have to order for another one next year. We have made provision for this in the lump allotment of Rs. 50,000 in our budget.

We shall be extending the mains to a few more streets also in Mattancheri. In the Nemmara Water Works, as you all know, we are getting our water from a bore-hole. There is no means of gauging the yield, unless there is any appreciable depression

in level after continuous pumping. There is always an element of doubt as to whether your bore-hole is going to fail you or not. I had realised this from the very beginning, which is shown by the fact that I was very cautious in developments. In the first year I had tested for 4 months, taking from it about 800 gallons per hour for an average of 6 hours a day. Last year, though I spent some money on it, I had spent only on machinery pumps and pipes and nothing on masonry structure. Steelware and machinery, as you all know, are unlike buildings, salvagall. Even if the well dug should now dry, I would have lost only the working expenses, but if it were successful, I would have given the benefit of water-supply to people one year early. I am glad I succeeded last year, and I doubly justified the venture. This year we had worked at the rate of 1,200 gallons per hour for 6 months on an average of 11 hours a day. The well seems to be still good enough. I am, therefore, proposing to extend the pipe connection to a few more streets next year. In the Ernakulam College the main item of expenditure is the purchase of an engine and dynamo. The utility of the College installation is growing. It has been decided to supply power to the Press, the X-Ray and Hospital buildings. We have only one machine at present in the College. As you know, even the best of machinery are liable to accident, and if one should befall to the engine or dynamo in the College, the working of the institutions depending on it will be paralysed.

I shall not take up any more of your time, but shall try to answer in the course of the motions for cuts.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What is the net profit that the Government get from the irrigation system in the Chittur Taluk? I ask about the income after the expenditure and the rate of interest is deducted on the money that is invested which constitute the net profit.

Mr. P. Damodara Menon.—It is not possible to say that.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Can you not say whether it is a loss or gain, i. e., whether it is a paying concern or not?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We have not viewed it in that light, i. e., whether it is a paying concern or not.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Do the Government gain anything out of the system, and do they use that money for something else?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That is a very difficult question to answer. It will take time to answer.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—Capital expenditure began in 1928. So the figures will have to be worked out from there.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is the second barge to be ordered in 1103 or 1104?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—In 1103.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—This allotment for the music hall and some other constructions—is it not for the Girls' High School? Was this item included in the budget when the business was undertaken?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It was included. It is not a deviation.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—May I know what is the estimated cost of the Nelliampati road?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—One lakh and 40 thousand.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—What is the income for the Government by the assignment of new areas?

President.—There are tentative proposals. I do not know whether the figures are available.

Mr. K. Govinda Menon.—Rs. 5 an acre.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—How many acres will there be for assignment at the rate of Rs. 5.

Mr. K. Govinda Menon.—That will come to 2 lakhs, and then we get 400 from abandoned estates.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Do these 2 lakhs include the value of standing timber also?

Mr. K. Govinda Menon.—Yes.

President.—The land with the timber will have to be given. Those are tentative proposals.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I know when the Chief Engineer last visited Kunnampattupati?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—In Makaram last.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There were some grave damages done.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I am aware of that.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Have you made any provision?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Here, in the Appendix, the estimate column is not filled up.

President.—Please explain this A, B, and C and all those things.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—In class A, are estimates which are sanctioned; B, estimates which are not sanctioned, but there is the Diwan's general sanction, and C, works which are already taken up, and there is only part provision, so that in class B you do not find any estimate at all.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Page 13, Appendix B, item 157. How is this non-votable?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Expenditure under Palaces is non-votable.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—But item 160, constructing a sentry shed in the Krishna Vilas Palace is votable?

President.—The understanding is that the expenditure in regard to the Krishna Vilas is votable.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—It is non-votable, because it is for keeping cars. Cars of the State are non-votable.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Why should cars be non-votable? Because State cars intended for His Highness are non-votable, I cannot understand why all cars should be non-votable.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—That is another question.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—They form properly part of the Royal Stables. For example, the Diwan's car is practically His Highness' car lent for use to the Diwan. The cars belong to His Highness.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is the way in which Government can get over their difficulty. (*Laughter.*) But only cars specially intended for His Highness should be non-votable; cars intended for other purposes should be votable. Why should all cars be intended for His Highness? Nowhere is it the practice. There are hundreds of cases like this. The furniture of the Government of Madras is votable. The Head of the Department is using a car, the head of the administration is using a car, all these cars would certainly be votable by the House. I can very well understand any number of cars reserved for His Highness' use being made non-votable. But I cannot understand why the furniture, which is not intended for his personal use, viz., the car etc., in Krishna Vilas—the Diwan's residence—should be made non-votable. Even the Viceroy's car is votable.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Then, item 154, 'Additions and alterations to the Ernakulam Stables', must also be non-votable.

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—Stables are also non-votable. It is a mistake there.

President.—There must be some principle in all these things. I mean there is this thing, at any rate, that all the cars of the State are supposed to belong to His Highness. We have got State cars for His Highness, Princes, etc., and one State car is given to the Diwan's use. That is the way in which it should be understood.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—All the cars are State cars, all the matters are State matters, and all the buildings are State buildings. I am perfectly willing that, where there are cars specially intended for His Highness' use, you may demarcate them and leave them out of the consideration of the House. We do not want to consider that. Surely, if you are going to say that 50 cars are for His Highness' use we have got to consider about that.

President.—Such unreasonable things should not be said.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I mean to say, you may reserve half-a dozen cars for His Highness and guests. But we are not prepared to say we should not vote for a car for our Diwan, for the Chief Engineer or any other officer in the State. If it is so intended, we should be given the right to vote for it.

Srimati T. Madhavi Amma.—May I know in which building the women are holding meetings in Ernakulam?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—In the Diwan's Park.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvattur.—Page 2 of the budget. Under "Receipts, Miscellaneous, sub-division (h)"—Rs. 13,000. May I know from the Land Revenue Member whether that is the water cess collected from the irrigation system in the Chittur Taluk alone?

Mr. P. Damodara Menon.—We supply water from our system to British lands, and we levy a cess.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvattur.—To how many acres of British lands do we supply?

Mr. P. Damodara Menon.—Approximately 1,500 acres.

President.—In the Cochin State we supply water to new conversions.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—With regard to the rest, no separate water cess is collected. It was done only before the Settlement.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—If you calculate the rate for the new conversions, it is very exorbitant.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What I want to know is whether information can easily be supplied to us as to the total acreage supplied by the irrigation system.

President.—Your question is not confined to new conversions?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—New conversions as well as old lands.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That practically comes to the income from land in the Chittur Taluk.

President.—And also from 1,500 acres in British India.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What is the total expenditure on lands in the Cochin territory to which we are giving water, i. e., what is the total expenditure on land benefitted by the irrigation system?

Mr. P. Damodara Menon.—Well, I want notice.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Can you give that information before this evening?

Mr. P. Damodara Menon.—Yes.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Page 14, "Buildings—Original"—Medical Department, Class B, item No. 170. What is this land acquisition? Which is that land to be acquired?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—That is the land lying to the northern side of the General Hospital premises. That plot is a most insanitary plot with a congeries of huts. Both for the purpose of keeping the surroundings of the General Hospital clean and also for the sake of constructing quarters for the nurses, it was thought that this land should be acquired.

President.—Just to the north-east of the General Hospital, behind the European Nurses' quarters.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Is that plot for the construction of the paying ward?

President.—Not for that.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There are two blocks existing, the male block and the female block. A storeyed building is to be constructed, and the upstairs is intended to be reserved for paying wards.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—What is this item 171, constructing an emergency ward in Mulanturuttu?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It will be recognised that it is essential and useful to provide all dispensaries with emergency wards with two or three beds. The people of Mulanturuttu put in petitions that they were willing to contribute half the cost of the emergency ward, if the Government contributed the other half. Rs. 1,400 that is allotted is the Government half of the probable total cost of this emergency ward in Mulanturuttu. I may say at once that this work will be undertaken only if the contribution promised by the Mulanturuttu people is put into the hands of the Government. The Mulanturuttu people have failed to fulfil the promise, and it is likely that no ward there will come into existence. But if that half—our allotment—remains there, it may be diverted for an emergency ward in Mattancheri. I wish to recommend to the Government to utilise that amount for the Mattancheri Male Dispensary.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Will the Mattancheri people give one half?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Mulanturuttu is, after all, not a very important station.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—The Mattancheri people have already paid Rs. 4,000.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—They may or may not. The Member for Mattancheri has pressed for an emergency ward there. It so happened that Mulanturuttu got precedence, because the people there came forward to contribute one half.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Can we not get a barge for carrying water from Ernakulam to Cochin constructed here?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—We want a certain kind of barge and I do not know whether the people here can make one like that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Do you know that there are barges built in Cochin, any number of barges, *pattamars* and boats by the Aspinvall and Madura Companies? We are building boats here for the Ferry and Transport Service which can carry 10,000 gallons of water, barges with 4 times the capacity of the barge that is now being ordered from Calcutta are being built on the very eye of the landing place at Mattancheri now.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I have not heard of Aspinvall or any other firm, building boats and barges. Messrs. Brunton and Sons are Government ship-builders, and I have asked them, and they have said that they could not. I have no other departmental people and I cannot recommend to the Government to entrust the construction of a barge to the Ferry and Transport Co., or any other local company which have no architectural grasp.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Item 245. Expenditure for investigating Irrigation Projects in the State. What is it?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—When I recommended that allotment, I had in mind the final investigation and drawing of reports of the Tannikkudam Scheme, the Manali Diversion Scheme and also the Chalakkudi Diversion Scheme. These 3 schemes have got to be completed. All these schemes have gone through their preliminary investigation stage.

President.—That is all you have got to say before we proceed with the cut motions.

Now, we shall rise.

The Council adjourned at 2 p. m. and re-assembled at 3 p. m.

President.—The necessary information relating to this demand has been furnished by the Public Works Department. We will now take up the consideration of the cut motions. Motion No. 1, Mr. K. T. Mathew.

Civil Engineering—1. Establishment.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,820 for "Establishment" by Rs. 100.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Sir, I move to reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,820 for "establishment" by Rs. 100.

The purpose of the motion is to open all roads maintained out of public funds to all classes of people, and all roads that have been hitherto maintained out of public funds should not be closed and are to be kept open. It is on this matter that I desire to know the opinion of this House. The trouble which

the Travancore Government had at Vaikom is still ringing in our ears, and although a repetition is possible in our State, fortunately, we have escaped it hitherto; but I do not think that we can escape the situation for a very long time, because the so-called depressed classes in our State are getting themselves awakened to establish their rights and privileges. They now feel that a brand of inferiority has been marked on their forehead, and they would not submit to it any longer. I believe, if this House requests the Government to remove this brand, the Government would favourably consider the matter. Although the Government may now say that there is only a short distance that is closed to them, I say it is enough to put the brand of inferiority upon their forehead. "All roads maintained out of public funds should be thrown open to all classes" is an accepted principle in all civilized countries, and our Government can be said to be a progressive one only if it accepts this principle (*Hear, hear*). All classes of people contribute to the public revenue, and it is out of the public funds that these roads are maintained, and so every class of people has got a legitimate right to request the Government that they should be treated equally with others. I hope the Government would favourably consider this matter.

President.—So far as our information goes, the only two roads not open to these depressed classes are the short distances in front of the temples at Irinjalakkuda and Trippunittura. These are the two roads. Is there any other road to which your remarks will apply?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No other place, Sir.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There are some other roads which by means of their being converted into Devaswam roads have been closed.

President.—They are maintained out of Devaswam funds. The roads in the Thekkinkad Maidan are being maintained out of Devaswam funds. How is the Trippunittura road maintained?

Mr. A. K. Vengu Ayyar.—That is maintained by the Public Works Department, and the cost is debited to the Devaswam Department, and not to the Public Works.

President.—The question is whether these roads have been converted into Devaswam lands.

Mr. P. Damodara Menon.—Only some lanes near the temples; that is all.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Certain lanes and roads which are under the Trichur Municipality were taken by the Government, because we passed a resolution in the Trichur Municipal Council, when I was the Chairman, that all roads maintained out of municipal funds should be thrown open to all alike. On that

principle we passed a resolution. The Devaswam authorities naturally could not see eye to eye with us. We said "Take back your road, we don't maintain it at our expense". Some of the roads which were under the Municipality before were surrendered. This resolution only means that these roads must be maintained by some other funds and not out of public funds. In the same way, if the Irinjalakkuda temple road and the Trippunittura Fort road could not be thrown open, then, let those roads be maintained by Palace funds or any other funds.

President.—If there are any such roads, Government may take steps not to use public funds for maintaining them.

If there are any other roads, you may bring them to my notice. Attention was prominently drawn to two roads (1) in front of the Irinjalakkuda temple and (2) the Fort road in Trippunittura. These are, I believe, the only two such roads that are maintained by the Public Works Department.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I would request you to stop the expenditure on these two roads, if you cannot throw them open.

President.—The amount spent is very small, and so why should we give room for this complaint?

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I know whether the Government will be pleased to tell us how many roads there are that have been assigned and classed as Devaswam *porambokes* under the order referred to just now? There were certain *poramboke* lanes which were being used by the people. By a certain executive order of the Government, it was ordered that they were to be thereafter Devaswam *porambokes*. May I know what is the extent of the area of the roads or other *porambokes* covered by it? Otherwise we can have no idea about it.

Mr. P. Damodara Menon.—The figures are not available now.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I mean to say that the Veliyattinadu *poramboke* question came out of that.

President.—Are you aware of any other road than the road in front of the Irinjalakkuda temple to the west of the Pallivet-tayal and the Fort road in Trippunittura which are maintained by the D. P. W., and which are closed against the depressed classes?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No, Sir.

President.—How much do you spend for the maintenance of these roads? The question here is why should we utilise public funds on these roads, when the benefit of the expenditure does not go to all.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It may be about 200 or 300 rupees a year.

President.—So far as Trippunittura is concerned, can you not ask the Devaswam or the Palace to maintain that road at their cost?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That can be done at Trippunittura. I suppose that will be a better arrangement.

President.—Then what about the Irinjalakkuda road? We have also opened the Anchal Office road which leads to Parayankadavu, and that prominently brings into discussion the differential treatment accorded to these depressed classes. Of course, there is a way for them to go; but the complaint is "you use our funds, and you do not give us the benefit of the expenditure".

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—In the case of Irinjalakkuda we can ask the Koodalmanikkam Devaswam to spend a small amount of money.

President.—Suppose they say that they are not prepared to advance funds, what shall we do?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is because of the existence of the temple that the local public have some objection, so far as I know.

President.—The Hon'ble Member for Irinjalakkuda must be able to enlighten us on the point. Supposing public funds are not utilised for the maintenance of this road between the temple and the Palliyal, then the question is "which authority is liable to maintain that road".

Dr. A. R. Menon.—It is a very difficult position. Anybody may spend for it. Only, it should not be from public funds. So far as Irinjalakkuda is concerned, another element comes in. I think the Travancore Government has got some control over the Devaswam.

President.—They cannot spend in any way they like. They have an agent, and the expenditure has to be passed by him. Is there any other *modus operandi*?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Supposing there is an undertaking that the Devaswam will maintain that portion of the road, then the Palace will have to maintain the other portion.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—The road is closed not for the purpose of the Palace but for the temple.

President.—It is the temple authorities that will have great objection.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The Political Agent may be asked to assist us in this matter. I am certain he will do it.

President.—The Devaswam authorities can take the necessary steps.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Now, Sir, the point is this. Is it Devaswam *poramboke* or not? If it is Devaswam *poramboke*, it is their business to look after the road.

President.—Because we spend money, I am not in a position to say whether it is Sirkar, Devaswam *poramboke*, or Koodalmanikkam Devaswam *poramboke* or any other Devaswam *poramboke*.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—That cannot be. Then we would not have spent public money. If objection comes from a few caste Hindus, and if the Government has accepted this policy, the idea is that Government have not valued that objection. We need not care for these objections, because they are unreasonable. In the case of the Irinjalakkuda road, the party that objects will have to maintain the road. If it is the temple that objects, then the Devaswam will have to maintain it.

President.—The difficulty is a certain section of the population is likely to be put to great inconvenience.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The principle may be accepted, and the way as to how to do things may be considered afterwards.

President.—The principle cannot be disputed. All roads maintained out of public funds must be beneficial to all.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—There are some roads, lanes and by-paths existing which have been recently converted into Devaswam *porambokes*. The mover has referred to them also. At the time of such conversion, the understanding was that all rights and liabilities that existed so far, will be retained. For instance the Vadakkumnathan Devaswam Thekkinkad—that also was taken up by the Devaswam, but people were passing through that *poramboke* from time immemorial, and even now they are passing. There are many similar places, and no further closing of the roads should take place. When we are asking you for the opening of the roads, you should not begin to close them up. The mover of this cut motion has also referred to roads which have hitherto been opened, and he has requested that they should not be shut. So it is on the *poramboke* lands which have been recently converted into Devaswam *poramboke* that this trouble will arise. There are many such places here and there.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—The whole issue has been clouded. The concentration, as far as I can see, has thus far been upon the question whether Government money should be spent on roads which have not been thrown open to all classes. That

is not the question. Roads, lanes, etc., which were being used by the public should not be closed against them. It is not a matter of spending Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. By a certain executive order, legal, illegal or otherwise, areas which had been used by the people were closed against them. That is the real question. It is not a question of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. You may spend thousands of rupees. We do not mind. The question is whether the public should be shut off from these roads, lanes, etc. It is upon this question that we should come to a conclusion.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I entirely agree. What is the resolution here? It is to open all roads to all classes maintained out of public funds, and all roads that had been hitherto opened should not be closed and should be kept open. Therefore, this resolution or this motion does not interfere with the right of anybody. On the other hand, we make a proviso that hereafter roads should not be encroached upon by any executive order, and this resolution, by no means, as the Hon'ble Member for Chalakkudi seems to think, interferes with anybody's rights.

President.—His point is that roads which were hitherto used by the public some years ago have been closed.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—In this resolution we do not want to close any roads that are used by the public to-day. There is no restriction involved, if this motion is passed. If we cannot get a certain road open to all classes of people, then that private authority may be asked to maintain that road. That is a test to see whether a road is public or private. If a road is maintained out of public funds, it should be opened to all classes of people, no matter where the road is, whether it is in Irinjalakkuda, Ernakulam or Trippunittura. The road must be opened to all alike. That is the proviso that we have made.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—My point is that roads, which were used by the public years ago, have been closed by an executive order. The executive order is illegal.

President.—That is a different matter. I cannot understand the resolution.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—This is the motion before the House.

Mr. O. R. Chummar.—Will it be proper to hand over the Irinjalakkuda road to the Devaswam authorities now?

President.—Government are asked not to spend any amount. That is all.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—May I know whether the mover thinks that the Irinjalakkuda road will be open to all?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What is existing to-day must be maintained. The amount for the maintenance of the road must be from those who keep the road.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The idea is that all roads maintained out of public funds should be open to all classes, so that there may not be any case like the Narakkal temple case, and no executive order should stop such roads being used by all. We say that the existing rights should not be taken away.

President.—So far as this position is concerned, Government will consider the principle why the public money should be spent. If that is the only point, I think Government can agree to that.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We should not spend a pie on any road, if it is not opened to all alike.

President.—So far as the Trippunittura road is concerned, there will be no difficulty. We can find funds.

Mr. O. R. Chummar. Suppose there is a piece of *poramboke* belonging to Government and not to a Devaswam or any private individual, then there is some right for all over that road, if maintained out of public funds. Does the Progressive Party want that road to be handed over to some private individual?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Certainly not.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—I have some experience. In Cranganur there was a road to the east of the Bhagavati temple originally maintained out of public funds. During the time of Diwan Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari, petitions were sent that this road should be opened to all classes of people. He solved the problem by opening another road and refused to maintain it out of public funds. Now there is no road and no trouble to the people. By this resolution I think we are creating difficulties.

President.—So far as Government is concerned, I can tell you this much, that, in respect of roads maintained out of public funds, they must be opened to all. But in respect of roads which the Government want particularly to reserve, no public funds should be utilized for them. Government cannot do anything more.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—We are unanimous only to go so far. We may have individual opinions in the matter. It has been sufficiently discussed, and I beg to move that the question be now put.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—I second it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—If there is an assurance from the Government, we can withdraw.

President.—In the light of the view expressed, to withdraw the motion, the question is whether the mover has the leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

This is the way in which I put it. Government will not spend public funds on roads not open to all classes of people. I am only considering the motion before the House. The question is whether the mover has the leave of the House to withdraw the motion. That is all.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I oppose it.

Mr. O. R. Chummar.—I second the opposition.

President.—I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question before the House is whether the mover, Mr. Mathew, has the leave of the House to withdraw the motion made by him in the light of the observations made by the Government.

(The motion for withdrawal was carried).

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I demand a poll, Sir.

President.—Is there any necessity for a poll?

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I insist on it.

The poll was taken when the House was found to be divided as follows:—

For.

- | | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 1 | Mr. C. Achyuta Menon |
| 2 | „ K. Achyuta Menon |
| 3 | „ V. K. Aravindaksha Menon |
| 4 | „ Chakko Cheruvattur |
| 5 | „ P. Damodara Menon |
| 6 | „ A. Eachara Menon |
| 7 | „ A. Govinda Menon |
| 8 | „ K. Govinda Menon |
| 9 | „ E. Ikkanda Variar |
| 10 | „ C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri |
| 11 | „ V. K. Kochunni Menon |
| 12 | „ K. Krishna Pisharodi |
| 13 | „ M. Krishna Menon |
| 14 | „ T. K. Krishna Menon |
| 15 | „ C. A. Kunjunni Raja |
| 16 | Srimati T. Madhavi Amma |
| 17 | Mr. K. T. Mathew |
| 18 | „ C. Matthai |
| 19 | „ S. F. Nunez |
| 20 | „ N. Padmanabha Menon |
| 21 | „ K. S. Rama Ayyar |
| 22 | „ T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar |
| 23 | „ M. K. Raman |
| 24 | „ I. Raman Menon |

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

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- 25 Mr. A. R. Menon
 26 „ A. B. Salem
 27 „ A. Sankara Puduval
 28 Sheik Abdul Quadir Sahib Bahadur
 29 Mr. A. K. Thoma
 30 „ V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar
 31 „ A. K. Vengu Ayyar
 32 „ Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese

Against.

- 1 Mr. George Chakyamuri
 2 „ O. R. Chummar
 3 „ C. A. Ouseph

Neutrals:

- 1 Mr. I. E. Ambooken
 2 „ K. P. Karuppan
 3 „ P. Kunju Muhammad

President.—Motion carried ; therefore it is withdrawn.

2. Communications—(a) Original Works.

Motion Nos. 2 and 3.

- 12 Messrs. C. A. Kunjunni Raja and S. F. Nunez.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 25,000 for opening a road to the Nelliampaties.*

These motions were not moved, and so they were considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,92,703 for "Communications—Original Works" by one rupee.*

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Sir, I beg to move that the allotment be reduced by one rupee. The sum here is Rs. 7 which is a printing mistake, and I have to point out that,

Sir, in bringing this motion, my only object is to bring to the notice of this House that the allotment for opening new roads in the State, especially in rural areas, is quite inadequate. Further, it is not proper to include any of the repair works of the existing roads in the item of original roads. Now, on a perusal of these items, we can see several repair works are included in the column of original works. Though they are original works in one sense; strictly speaking, they are not at all original works. That means they are original works in old roads, or out of these funds no new length of road is opened for traffic. So, either such items may be cut off, or the heading may be put in the proper manner. Out of this Rs. 1,95,000, only less than a lakh of rupees is going to be spent for opening new roads.

President.—The other runs are all to be spent on repairs to existing roads. Is there not a proper classification? You are

going to construct new roads instead of old roads. Then there may be old roads which may have to be maintained—roads constructed out of the funds allotted in previous years.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—In drawing up our budget, we make a difference between "Original Works", "Maintenance" and "Repairs". When we say "Communications—Original", it does not always mean we are opening new lines of communication. For example, when we constructed the Rama Varma Bridge, we classified it as an original work even though it is on an old road.

President.—But then that is a new work. Was there a bridge before?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—There was no bridge. If it is a question of repair of a culvert, it is classed under "Repairs." If it is the maintenance of the surface of a road, it comes under "Maintenance". I do not quite see how any confusion appears.

President.—Original roads are kept distinct from roads for which maintenance provision is applied for. So the distinction has been kept in view.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—There is already an item under the heading "Repairs" so that such items may be included under that heading.

President.—Please draw our attention to one instance.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—"Special renewal to the Olipara road." The name itself shows that there is a road already.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—They are all brought under "Communications—Original".

President.—There is already a road in existence. What is the principle to be followed, if a substantial sum is spent for special renewal? Will that be classed as an original work?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It is an original work as distinct from "Maintenance" and "Repairs".

President.—So that special renewals will not come under "Maintenance".

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—For every mile of road, the maintenance allotment is fixed. We are not allowed to increase that allotment without Government sanction. If we want to spend an additional amount over and above the maintenance allotment, we have got to classify it as an "Original Work."

President.—That is a technical subject.

Mr. C. Achyuta Menon.—There is the reconstruction of the Panamkutti bridge. If the reconstruction of a bridge is a piece of original work, renewal of a road is also an "original work."

President.—We will follow some distinction hereafter. We have met with some difficulty in proceeding with this classification.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—That is only my second point. The first point is that the allotment is quite inadequate, especially in the rural areas of the State. Whatever improvement we can make in those parts is only by opening new communications. That is an improvement not only in communication but in Agriculture, Industry and every other respect. So I beg to move that this allotment is quite inadequate, and not less than 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs may be allotted in future years. That is my point.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I beg to second it. In this connection, I want to point out that certain parts have been entirely neglected, for example, the Mukundapuram and Talappalli Taluks. I called the attention of the Government some time ago to this matter. But so it happens that I rarely present the claim of the taluk I represent. It has been my invariable practice to do like that. If you compare the position of the Member for Kunnamkulam, you will be surprised at his persistent questioning and worrying the Heads of Departments to improve matters in his constituency. I am afraid that I will have to resort to the same method unless the Government shows a little more consideration to my taluk. Mukundapuram, the biggest taluk, gets the least amount. We want a number of roads.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvattur.—So also Talappalli. There are seven villages having not even one inch of road. There is very great scarcity of roads in the Talappalli Taluk.

President.—We cannot construct all these roads all on a sudden. We must have a regular programme.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvattur.—Only in the Cochin-Kannayannur and Trichur Taluks vast sums of money are spent.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—The Rama Varma bridge, the biggest bridge in the State, is in the Talappalli Taluk.

Mr. Chakko Cheruvattur.—That is one extremity. People inside the taluk must be benefitted.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Three of the roads newly constructed are in the Mukundapuram Taluk—one improving the junction of the Karupadanna road with Kombodinjammakkal and Areepalam road. There is also another Road, the Tanisseri-Karanchira road, etc.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—I want to know whether the Government will allot a bigger sum in future years, at least not less than 2 lakhs for the opening of roads in rural areas.

President.—We are not in a position to say definitely. Government will consider the funds at its disposal and allot. Government want to do justice.

Mr. J. E. Ambooken.—I want to know whether they will consider the question.

President.—Government will consider the question. It is only by considering the question that allotments are made. We cannot provide for all roads. There are many places.

Mr. M. K. Raman.—Wherever these new roads are constructed, beware of the temples. Avoid these temples as far as possible.

President.—What is your position in respect of the motion? Are you going to withdraw?

Mr. J. E. Ambooken.—On the assurance that the Government will consider the question, I withdraw.

The question of withdrawing Mr. Ambooken's token motion was put to votes and was carried.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,92,703 for "Communication—Original" by one rupee.*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Sir, I have brought this motion to bring to the notice of the Government again the extreme necessity of a bridge over the Korayar river in the Chittur Taluk. That bridge is for the use of the people inhabiting the villages of Eruthempadi, Manjikkunnampadi and others of about 5,000 and odd people. There are people who live a hand to mouth existence who have to cross the river to buy the very necessities of life, and not only that, even to earn their livelihood. I brought to the notice of the House before, that during the floods they were for about ten days out of State protection. Imagine, Sir, of the wage-earner who had gone to the other side of the river being kept there, the mother and children waiting for the return of the wage-earner with the necessities of life purchased with the little money he had acquired from there. Further, Sir, there will be about on an average 10 or 15 carts loaded, to cross the river. The banks of the river are so precipitous that they would take from 15 to 25 minutes to cross the river. The Chief Engineer, by this time, might have found that the ferry system would not work there. Further, Sir, for undergoing this difficulty in crossing, there will be a charge of 4 annas to be paid to the toll-gate keeper. That is another burden. Government should not grudge to help these people by spending from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000. I want to draw the attention of the Government to this matter alone. Further, I want to inform the Government that they would gain more by way of tolls, if that bridge is put up. Now, some carriages take up other courses. If the bridge is put up, they will go this way, and the

Government will be benefitted. It is simply to draw the attention of the Government with regard to this matter. With these words I withdraw the motion.

2. Communications—(b) Repairs and Maintenance.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,72,106 for "Repairs including Maintenance" by one rupee.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—It is only to bring the attention of the House to the paucity of roads in Talappalli Taluk that I sent this cut motion. It has already been brought, and so I do not think it necessary to speak.

3. Buildings—(a) Original.

Motion No. 7.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for "constructing houses for the poor at, Ernakulam" by one rupee.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I withdraw the motion.

Motion Nos. 8 and 9.

Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for "constructing a Paying Ward in the General Hospital" by Rs. 20,000.*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for "constructing a Paying Ward in the General Hospital."*

President.—Mr. Kochunni Menon will move his cut motion.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I may raise a point of order. There are two cuts, one to remove the whole allotment of Rs. 40,000 and the other for the reduction of Rs. 20,000. If the cut of Rs. 40,000 is taken and passed, there is no use of moving this motion at all.

President.—I agree to the preference of the motion. So you withdraw, Mr. Kochunni Menon.

Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.—No. I don't withdraw. If that is passed, then there is no necessity of bringing my motion. If that is not carried, then I will have to move. I can wait.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The arrangement of the cuts may be so made that the whole cut may be taken up first. If that is passed, there is no use of bringing the others.

President.—So 8 and 9 will go together.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The specific issue raised by this cut motion is, to state the opinion of my party, that the

construction of the Paying Ward in the Ernakulam General Hospital may wait till the Special Finance Committee's report is received. We think this is not a very urgent measure.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—May I hear that once more?

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—The construction may wait till the Finance Committee's report is laid on the table, and final orders are passed by the Government on the same. This is not a very urgent matter. The General Hospital at Ernakulam has now accommodation for 180 beds. When compared with the District Hospitals in the Madras Presidency, this is a proportionately high figure. (*Hear, hear.*) In the Special Finance Committee we had occasion to consider the figures of the various District Hospitals in the Madras Presidency. For the information of the House I may tell that at Calicut they have got 83 beds, in Madura 240, Tanjore 172, Royapetta 100, Mysore, 125. Compare the size and population of a District with Ernakulam.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The Calicut Hospital is only for males.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—In the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, they have got only 156 beds. This matter has already engaged the attention of the Committee, and since I cannot disclose the decisions of the Committee, I can assure the House that we have come to certain definite conclusions, and it is also agreed that it is not possible to contribute more money to any hospital, and the only solution is to fix the number of beds for each hospital. The wide reputation of the present Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer has been the cause of this clamour for more beds in this hospital. It is his wide reputation that is the cause of this inflation. People come in large numbers. It is not possible for a State to provide beds for all these people. It is an abnormal swelling. The moment he disappears from the scene there will be a fall, and all these buildings are quite unnecessary. That is the reason why we press this motion. You, Sir, will remember that this Council has already passed a resolution that a Central Ayurvedic Hospital may be constructed, and no funds have been provided for that. There are a number of rural hospitals which require some increase of beds. The construction of a Paying Ward is for the luxury of the rich, and this may wait. With these words I move the motion.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രൻ.—ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഈ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്ത് എത്ര വില്ലേജുകളാണ് ഒരു വണ്ടിപ്പോലും പോകാൻ ഉള്ള വഴിയില്ലാതിരിക്കുന്നത്? വളരെ ഉണ്ടെന്നു നമുക്കു അറിയാം. ഒരു ഭിന്നക്കാരനെ കട്ടിലിന്മേൽ

കിടത്തി ഒരു ആശുപത്രിയിലേക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകുവാൻ പോലും തക്ക വഴിയില്ലാത്ത അനേകം വില്ലേജുകൾ ഉണ്ട്. അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ആവലാതിപറഞ്ഞു ഒരു വഴിക്കായി പലതവണ അപേക്ഷിച്ചാലും ആദരപര്യുന്ന മറുപടി അടുത്തു ആലോചിക്കാമെന്നാണ്. ഒരു കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞു പിന്നീടും അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ അടുത്തകൊല്ലം ആലോചിക്കാം എന്നായിരിക്കും ഉത്തരം. അടുത്തകൊല്ലം അപേക്ഷിച്ചാൽ ആലോചിച്ചു വരുന്നു എന്നായിരിക്കും സമാധാനം. പിന്നെ ഒരു കൊല്ലംകഴിഞ്ഞു അപേക്ഷയും കൊണ്ടുചെല്ലുമ്പോൾ “പഞ്ചായത്തിന്റെ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു അയച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അവിടെ ചെന്നു അറിയണം”. എന്നു കല്പിച്ചയക്കും. അവിടെ ചെല്ലുമ്പോൾ അവിടെയും ആലോചിച്ചു തീരുകയില്ല. (ചിരി) ഇങ്ങനെ പത്തു പന്ത്രണ്ടുകൊല്ലം യാതൊരു മറുപടിയും കിട്ടാതെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടേണ്ടിയും വന്നുചേരുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിനൊരു ഉദാഹരണം മാത്രം ഇവിടെ പറയാം. പാഴായി എന്നു സ്ഥലത്തെ സാധുക്കൾ ഒരു ഫർജി റൻ—൨—൯൫-ൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—ആ സ്ഥലം എവിടെയാണ്?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—കാട്ടൂർ നിയോജക മണ്ഡലത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട നമ്മണിക്കര വില്ലേജിലാണ്. പുതുക്കാട്ട് റയിൽ വെസ്റ്റേഷൻ സമീപമാകുന്നു.

ഭീനക്കാരെ ആശുപത്രിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നതിന്നു സാധിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം രണ്ടുഫർലാങ്ക് ദൂരത്തിൽ ഒരു വഴി ഉണ്ടാക്കുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു അവരുടെ അപേക്ഷ. അതിന്നുണ്ടായ ആദ്യത്തെ മറുപടി “that the matter would be considered in due course” എന്നായിരുന്നു. അതു ഫർ—൨—ഫർ൨൦-ലെ Dis No. 726/D/96 ആർഡർആണ്. റൺ—൧൧—൨൦-ൽ വീണ്ടും അപേക്ഷിച്ചു. അതിനു “that the matter would be considered in 1097” എന്നായിരുന്നു. അതു ൧—൧൧—൨൧-ലെ Dis. No. 592/D/96 ഉത്തരവു്. മൂന്നു കൊല്ലംകഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം ൧—൯—൨൪-ൽ പിന്നെയും ഒരു ഫർജികൊടുത്തു. അതിന്നുണ്ടായ ഉത്തരം “that the work may be entrusted to the Panchayat for execution and finished in three years commencing from 1102” എന്നത്രെ. പിന്നെ വീണ്ടും ൧൧൦൨-ൽ.

പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—ഇങ്ങിനെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ വിവരിച്ചു പറയാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ സമയം ഇല്ലല്ലോ.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—അന്നുമുതൽ ഇന്നേവരെ ഇതുമാതിരിയുള്ള മറുപടികൾ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലാതെ കാര്യം ഒന്നും നടന്നിട്ടില്ല. സാധുക്കളായ—നിർദ്ധനന്മാരായ—ഗ്രാമവാസികൾക്കു വലിയഭീനക്കാരെ മരണത്തിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന

തിനായി ആശുപത്രിയിലേക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ ഒരു രണ്ടു ഫർലാങ് വഴി ഏഴുകൊല്ലമായി ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുപോലും കൊടുക്കാതെ ധനവാന്മാരുടെ അധിവാസസ്ഥാനമായ എറണാകുളം പട്ടണത്തിലെ ധനവാന്മാരുടെ വെറും സുഖചികത്സയ്ക്കായി വീണ്ടും ൪൦,൦൦൦ രൂപാ അനുവദിക്കുന്നത് മഹാകഷ്ടതരവും ആക്ഷേപയോഗ്യവുമാകുന്നു.

പ്രസിഡെൻ്റ്.—സുഖചികത്സയ്ക്കായിട്ടൊന്നുമല്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. കെ. രാമൻ.—സുഖചികത്സ എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ സുഖമാകാനുള്ള ചികത്സ എന്നാണു അർത്ഥം.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I shall wait the Government reply and then contribute.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I rise to oppose the motion. There was an observation made by the Hon'ble mover of the proposition that our hospitals would become depleted the moment Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese retires from service. I don't mean to say that Dr. Verghese is not a man of known reputation. I am certain that a good number of patients are attracted to our hospitals on account of the very wide known name of Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese. But to say that our hospitals will become depleted the moment he retires from service, will, I think, be casting a slur on the other members who are in service. Whatever that be, it is my position that, if patients are attracted to the hospitals, it is not so much on account of the name of the doctor but because of the excellent hospital, where convenience to the patients to live in, is given.

With regard to the question of having a special ward, I think it is a very urgent matter, and it is a matter that cannot wait till the decision of the Special Finance Committee which takes a lot of time for its deliberation. In this matter I would like to enlighten this House of the experience I had in the General Hospital exactly at the time when the House was sitting last year. I had a patient to be taken to the Hospital. I would say that without a special ward it is impossible to get on. The Hospital is meant both for the rich and the poor, but the advantages of the Hospital go only to the poor.

We are the tax-payers. The rich also pay taxes to the Government, and as such, they are entitled to the advantages of the Hospital as much as the poor. If so, I think there is nothing wrong in making it convenient for the rich and ask them to pay for the same. As such, there is nothing unjustifiable in having special wards.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Sir, I oppose the motion. We have been hearing all along since this Council began that the Medical

Department was utilised by the rich, and that hospitals have, in fact, become nursing homes for the rich, and the remedy suggested was that we should open paying wards as far as possible in the different hospitals. That was a proposal acceded to by every body. And when the Government comes forward and asks for a demand of Rs. 40,000 to build paying wards, then the stalwarts of the Progressive Party oppose the proposal. The opposition is based on the fact that there is a Special Finance Committee at work. Sir, the Members of this House have made it clear by formal expression that they are in favour of introducing paying wards. Now, what is the necessity for us to delay? We have got a surplus of 2 lakhs this year. We have got an accumulated surplus of about Rs. 50 lakhs. A reduction is to be proposed, therefore, only, if the proposal is unnecessary.

Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.—I do not deny the necessity of having paying wards. In my view half a dozen rooms will be quite sufficient. Rs. 20,000 should be very lavish. On that account, I want the amount to be reduced.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Sir, allow me to inform the House that the amount of Rs. 40,000 is not for paying wards only. It was unhappily described so. It is intended for the construction of a storeyed block in front of the operation theatre in the General Hospital for the accommodation on its first floor of a dozen male and female patients to relieve the congestion now existing in the main block, the upper storey being reserved for pay wards which will consist of half a dozen cubicles for paying patients. Now, the grounds for providing additional accommodation in the General Hospital and for the necessity of providing pay wards are already well-known in this House, and I believe Government made the provision this year as the result of the pronounced views so emphatically pressed by the Hon'ble Members in this House during the last budget session.

Sir, I would invite your kind attention and that of this House to the Proceedings of the last budget session. I beg to refer you to the first speech on the Medical budget—that of the Hon'ble Member for Jews.

Mr. A.B. Salem—Here also they have to drive away in-patients. This, Sir, is one defect.

The next defect that I want to point out is the absence of any post operation wards. This necessitates patients, after they are chloroformed and operated on, to be carried in the sun and in the rain to the wards. This is a very grave defect. In Madras they have got convenient and closed rooms in which they place the patients after operation for some time, sometimes even for 2 or 3 days. Then alone they are removed to other wards.

These things cannot wait, Sir. These things are essential. When we have a surplus budget, we expect you to provide liberally for these essential things.

Then, Sir, there is the absence of paying wards in the Hospital. This puts respectable people who get sick and have to undergo operations to very great difficulties. I do not wish to dwell more upon these things than say that it is an absolute necessity. I have only to point out, and I am sure the Government will respond to it."

It is just these post-operation wards that will be provided on the ground floor of the block, for which Rs. 40,000 have been provided. Now, as regards post-operation wards, I wish to explain that, in the present day, when septic surgery has so far advanced as to render serious surgical undertakings comparatively safe and successful, surgeons are not content merely with the ultimate recovery of their patients, perhaps after a stormy post-operation period of suffering and ill-health, but their aim is to produce a successful result with the least suffering and trouble to the patients, and that by the shortest time of stay in hospital. They, therefore, abhor the idea of keeping their operation cases side by side in the same ward with septic cases where possibilities of infection are great, despite all precaution and care. I pass on to recall your attention to the earnest sentiments expressed by the leading Members of this House on the subject of pay wards.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—I shall make a few observations from a layman's point of view—interested as we are in the cure of disease—I want to bring to the notice of this House that there are no paying wards in any of the hospitals here. In Madras and other places there are what are called officers' quarters, where respectable people are treated as in-patients in hospitals, and they provide accommodation for treatment independently and separately from other patients. That is a very desirable thing. I had the occasion to visit the General Hospital last year, and I found many respectable people, ladies and gentlemen, complaining about this matter. As it is, two screens by the side of the bed in the general hall are supposed to give the necessary seclusion and privacy. We may at least make a modest beginning by having six separate curtainless huts in the General Hospital, four in Trichur and two in other Hospitals, and the patients may be asked to pay for their special concession."

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I need not tell you, Sir, that there is great inconvenience and hardship for want of *paying wards* in the General Hospital here and at Trichur. Lots of money are being spent in demolition, reconstruction, new construction and remodelling of our General Hospital to make it an ideal and up-to-date one. But I am surprised to see that the idea of providing even *bare accommodation* for paying patients has not as yet entered the heads of those who are in charge of reconstruction and administrative work. I have already sent in a resolution regarding this matter. But you all know of the possible fate of resolutions, etc., at the ballot. That is why I wish to take this opportunity of requesting the Government to remedy the defects at an early date."

Finally, Mr. Cotton in one of his visits, remarked that a small ward for paying patients suitable for the reception of Europeans and Eurasians seems highly necessary.

Sir, I invite this House to conceive of their own General Hospital as the hospital for the whole community in the wide area in which it serves. It is not a parochial institution—not confined to the requirements of Ernakulam Town—but it is your premier hospital, serving the needs of the whole State. Conceive it as the hospital not of the poor alone but of all classes who are sick, at any rate, who care to come to it and use it, with no distinction of rich or poor. That is the interpretation of the term "General Hospital,"—a conception which has received confirmation in this House, as is evident from the extracts of speeches I have just read. If nothing but the best is good enough for the poor, then, should less than the best be offered to the other classes? By all means, charge those that are able to pay for medicines, accommodation and treatment. Indeed, I am one with you in that principle. There is no new principle involved in the provision of paying wards in the General Hospital; it is not a departure from well-established custom. Pay wards in a General Hospital is a wide-spread institution. Such a provision is made in all the General Hospitals I know or have heard of. As I said before, this provision is the result of the emphatic and insistent demand made in this House. I ask this House to remember that, with the abiding interest, sympathy, and encouragement, in hospital development on the part of His Gracious Highness' Government, your General Hospital has been steadily developing to be a temple of healing of which you have every reason to be proud, and you should not be content with anything but the very best for the welfare of the people, rich and poor.

It was announced from the other side of the House that this is one of the cuts which they proposed to press to a division. I have only to remind this House that this question stands on a different footing from the others. It has already received the support and approval of this House. I appeal to you, not in my capacity as the champion of the needs of my department, but as a Member of this Council, that you may reconsider your decision so as to avoid the obloquy of being inconsistent.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of personal explanation. It is true that I have expressed in this House that officers' quarters are necessary, but when I made that speech, I was under the impression that at least one portion of the Hospital may be converted into officers' quarters, and I did not think of spending such a large sum as Rs. 40,000 for six beds. That has never struck my mind. In the existing hospital 6 or 7 beds may be reserved for paying patients, and it was shocking to me when I heard that to accommodate six patients Rs. 40,000 is to be spent now.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is not correct.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Now, I am accused of stating that I stood for officer's quarters or paying wards. Nobody thought that the idea was to provide only for 6 patients. The extension of the General Hospital is, I think, at the bottom of it.—Rs. 40,000 for six beds, Sir!

President.—Out of this Rs. 40,000, only a portion is to be spent for increased accommodation.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—As it is, it is misleading. This allotment of Rs. 40,000 does not represent the whole expenditure. The total expenditure for the proposed building is Rs. 1,70,000.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Then it is still worse. Till the Finance Committee's report is received, I am of opinion that no money should be spent for new buildings. Of course, by that, it should not be understood that I am against the proposal of having paying wards in the present hospital buildings against my own pronouncement during the last budget session.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—We want six separate rooms. The patients and their relations should be given accommodation.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I want to make one point clear. Is this one lakh and odd to be expended in connection with the General Hospital at Ernakulam in one form or other? Is it a fact?

President.—Yes.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Thank you.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Medical Department quoted some observations of ours. What we said we have said, and we are not going to retract. But the question before the House is whether the matter cannot lie over till the Finance Committee's report is received. It is also a further question to be considered whether the observations that we, Members of this House, made at the last year's budget session are not of general application. The remark is not confined to paid quarters for the Ernakulam General Hospital alone. Our remarks were general. We wanted officers' quarters both for the Ernakulam Hospital and Trichur Hospital. We have to see that we cut our coat according to our cloth, that is to say, ascertain how much is available and decide how and where to spend it. We are not going to retract any of our statements. We have to await the report of the Finance Committee to see whether they make proper proposals. Till then this matter may lie over.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—On a point of information. We want a small portion of the paying ward for the reception of Europeans and Eurasians. Some observation was made about it by Mr. Cotton when he paid a visit to our Hospital. All this must be considered.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I am glad, Sir, that our opinions have been given great weight by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. I am glad that our opinion has been noted and attempt made to honour and value our opinion and to do as we wanted him to do. For all this I thank the Government. But our case is that the matter may lie over till the Special Finance Committee places its report on the table. It is now three years since the Finance Committee sat. (*Cries of No. No.*)

President.—Only one year.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—All right, whatever it is.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Just on a point of information. I should like to know, if the Finance Committee was constituted when the Hon'ble Members expressed their opinion.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—It was in existence when we made these observations last year. But it is not a material matter at all to me. Our case is that the Finance Committee's report must come, so that we may have an idea of the co-ordination of affairs in the State--how they are going to co-ordinate each department by department, how they are going to have big schemes and all that sort of thing. It is piece-meal reformation of a particular institution that is objected to. There need not be any piece meal reformation. Let there be reformation to co ordinate everything. That is our case.

And then, Sir, the Chief Engineer has got up and the said that the figures given are misleading. But it is not our fault. We did not say last time that paying wards should be built at a cost of 40,000 rupees, nothing of the sort. We did not insist on paying wards being built. We wanted a paying and a covered passage from the operation room, and that necessity still exists. We did not ask you to spend Rs. 40,000 for paying wards, to construct a big storeyed building, the upstairs of which should be used for paying wards and the downstairs for some other purpose. Let the matter lie over till the Finance Committee's report comes. I understand that the Finance Committee's report is almost ready. Perhaps, as far as this department is concerned, it has already been submitted. I do not know about it, but I am informed that they have studied everything, and the report is almost ready, if not quite ready. And then we say we must get an opportunity—this Council will otherwise get no opportunity—to consider the

Finance Committee's report, and therefore, till that comes, we are opposed to spending all this money. That is all the case.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I want to say one word; I won't take much time.

Now, it has been the habit of the Government, when any question of expenditure is raised in this House, to say that that question must lie over till the recommendations of the Finance Committee are received by the Government.

Now, here is a matter involving a lakh and 20 thousand or 40 thousand rupees to be disbursed out of public funds. The Finance Committee's report is pending, and the Hon'ble the Member for Medicine is a member of that Committee, and he knows what are the recommendations of that Committee as much as I know, though I am not at liberty to explain it to-day, and I have no reason to believe that their report will not be presented to the House within another two months, considering the speed at which the President is night and day working at the report. These are matters known to him and to me and to all the members of the Committee. Now, the Government comes forward and says, "we want to spend one lakh and forty thousand rupees". Do you mean to tell us that this is proper? Let there be a sense of proportion in all these things. What is the reply we get, when we ask for the grant of an increment of pay? I heard in this Council, when the scavenger's pay was proposed to be raised by Re. 1, the Hon'ble Member for Government coolly say, "wait till the recommendations of the Finance Committee are received". Now, I ask is it consistent with your dignity? Is it consistent with our dignity as the members of the Finance Committee who have laboured for more than one year simply to go behind the screen and make recommendations and additions of a lakh and 20 thousand and odd rupees for the sake of one department and throwing our recommendations over-board? (*Hear, hear.*) If the Government have no confidence in the Committee, Government have the choice to remove the members and appoint another Committee. You have appointed us, and we have spent a number of days upon it, and our recommendations do not tally with the recommendations of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Not that I am aware of.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I do not want to disclose all that.

Now, Sir, what is the proposal? Not only paying wards but some additional buildings are to be constructed. Have you considered your financial position? Do you know what is the additional expenditure that would be involved on the presentation of

our report? How are you sure that you would be able to make both ends meet? (*Hear, hear.*) These are the problems that a responsible government should consider, and this question should not be approached in a party spirit or a personal spirit. (*Hear, hear.*) I honestly hope that in this matter the withdrawal of the Government from the position it has taken will not only affect us but their self-dignity also. If they again persist in it, that means they are anxious to show to us how powerless we are, how useless we are, and also to tell us "You may bark as much as you like, we shall do as we like". (*Hear, hear.*) That position, Sir, is neither consistent with your dignity nor with our usefulness in this House. If I speak hotly, a little more than I should do, it is when I see how one department can get anything the head of that department likes, while the other departments are turned back.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I am not getting anything.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—True, I have been attacking the Hon'ble Member everyday, but, there is nothing personal in this matter, so far as I am concerned. If other Members do not understand the intricacies in these things, it is to be attributed to their ignorance. That could generally be expected from people who do not follow the same profession. But those arguments would not weigh with me. I tell you, I am as competent to judge of the intricacies and meanings of these proceedings as the Hon'ble gentleman who represents the Government. Under these conditions, I tell you that, if the Government is going to defeat us and get such a large amount as a lakh and odd rupees, then I shall from this *hour, never speak a word* about *that* department, because the more I speak about that department, the more I find that department is gaining strength.

Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon.—I propose that the question may now be put.

The motion of Mr. Kunjunni Raja to omit the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for constructing a paying ward in the General Hospital was put to vote and lost, the casting vote of the President also being counted.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Poll, Sir.

The poll was taken with the following result:—

For.	Against.
1 Mr. Chakko Cheruvattur	1 Rao Bahadur Mr. T. S. Narayana Ayyar (Independent)
2 " A. Eachara Menon	2 Do (Casting.)
3 Dr. A. G. Menon	3 Mr. K. Achyuta Menon
4 Mr. F. Ikkanda Warriar	

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COCHIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

[29th July 1927]

5 Mr. C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri	4 Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
6 „ V. K. Kochunni Menon	5 „ George Chakyamuri
7 „ C. A. Kunjunni Raja	6 „ P. Damodara Menon
8 Srimati T. Madhavi Amma	7 „ K. Govinda Menon
9 Mr. K. T. Mathew	8 „ K. Krishna Pisharodi
10 „ S. F. Nunez	9 „ M. Krishna Menon
11 „ N. Padmanabha Menon	10 „ T. K. Krishna Menon
12 „ K. S. Rama Ayyar	11 „ P. Kunju Muhammad
13 „ T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar	12 „ C. Matthai
14 „ M. K. Raman	13 „ C. A. Ouseph
15 Dr. A. R. Menon	14 „ I. Raman Menon
16 Mr. A. B. Salem	15 „ Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur
17 „ A. Sankara Puduval	16 „ V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar
	17 „ A. K. Vengu Ayyar
	18 Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese

Neutrals.

- 1 Mr. I. E. Ambooken
- 2 „ O. R. Chummar
- 3 „ C. Achyuta Menon

Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.—My motion may also be put. I have nothing more to say.

The motion of Mr. Kochunni Menon to reduce the allotment of Rupees forty thousand for constructing a paying ward in the General Hospital was put to vote and carried.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Poll, Sir.

For.

- 1 Mr. C. Achyuta Menon
- 2 „ George Chakyamuri
- 3 „ Chakkō Cheruvattur
- 4 „ O. R. Chummar
- 5 „ A. Eachara Menon
- 6 Dr. A. G. Menon
- 7 Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar
- 8 „ C. N. Ittiravi Nambudiri
- 9 „ V. K. Kochunni Menon
- 10 „ M. Krishna Menon
- 11 „ C. A. Kunjunni Raja
- 12 Srimati T. Madhavi Amma
- 13 Mr. K. T. Mathew
- 14 „ S. F. Nunez
- 15 „ C. A. Ouseph
- 16 „ N. Padmanabha Menon
- 17 „ K. S. Rama Ayyar
- 18 „ T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
- 19 Dr. A. R. Menon
- 20 Mr. A. B. Salem
- 21 „ A. Sankara Puduval

Against.

- 1 Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Ayyar
- 2 Mr. K. Achyuta Menon
- 3 „ V. K. Aravindaksha Menon
- 4 „ P. Damodara Menon
- 5 „ K. Govinda Menon
- 6 „ K. Krishna Pisharodi
- 7 „ T. K. Krishna Menon
- 8 „ C. Matthai
- 9 „ M. K. Raman
- 10 „ I. Raman Menon
- 11 „ Sheik Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur
- 12 „ V. B. Vaidyanatha Ayyar
- 13 „ A. K. Vengu Ayyar
- 14 Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese

Neutrals.

- 1 Mr. I. E. Ambooken
- 2 „ P. Kunju Muhammad

Motion Nos. 10 and 11.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,000 "for the acquisition of sites north of the General Hospital."*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,400 for "constructing an Emergency Ward in the Mulanthuristtu Dispensary." (Appendix B, Page 14.)*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I withdraw motions Nos. 10 and 11. Motions 12, 13 and 20 relate to the same subject. So Dr. A. R. Menon alone will move the motion.

Motions Nos. 12 and 13.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for "music shed, etc., in the Girls' High School, Ernakulam" (Appendix B, p. 14) by Rs. 5,000.*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,000 under Demand No. XXVII for "construction of a music shed, etc., in the Girls' High School, Ernakulam."*

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—On a point of information. Where is this building to be put up?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—To the northern side of the present building.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I beg to move a cut of Rs. 5,000 from the allotment of Rs. 10,000 budgetted for the construction of a music shed in connection with the new Girls' High School, now in the course of construction at Ernakulam. The arguments advanced by the Chief Engineer, while they are all sound, lack only in one thing. He said that it is the duty of the Government to give the best to our girls, and personally, I have no quarrel with our girls, and while I will quarrel with any man, I shall be the last man to attack any women in this world. The object of this motion is to point out to the Government the large amount of money spent only in one locality. In this House, attention has been called to this question that, year in and year out, an enormous amount of money is spent for a handful of people in the capital. I quite agree there are certain institutions which have a right to claim an allotment such as the College, such as the General Hospital and the Huzur. But I fail to see why the girls at Ernakulam should be provided with all conveniences, while our girls in the other taluks should be neglected so shamefully as the Government have done. I shall be able to produce any number of cases where there are tumbled-down buildings for little children. There is one in my own constituency. When things are in this condition, the Government

comes forward just to suit their own convenience—I defy them to deny that statement—to suit their own convenience and the convenience of their children to spend a large amount of money in the capital, at Ernakulam. This sort of procedure on the part of the Government is not proper, and we vehemently object to the public money being spent on a handful of people, simply because those people for the time being possess power in this State.

Mr. S. F. Nunez.—Sir, I warmly second this proposition.
President.—He has not finished.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Here the argument advanced is that our girls want a closed shed for their gymnastics, they want fine buildings for their play ground. Well, day before yesterday, the Member for Chittur asked why a Girls' school was not constructed in the Chittur Taluk, which seems to be in existence only to pay tax to the Government and not to receive any benefit that a civilised Government is supposed to confer upon the people. Sir, we till the soil and give tax to the Government, and there the relation between the Government and ourselves stops. Now, this year, in Chittur, if you have not got funds to build a school, which is of pressing necessity, I ask why the Government stoop to spend for these luxuries at Ernakulam. It is not the only Girls' school in the State. There are other Girls' schools in the State. What is inconvenient to the girls at Ernakulam would also be inconvenient to other girls. While these girls are having two meals, the Director of Public Instruction and the Member for D. P. W. come forward and demand funds, so that they may be *feasted*, while our girls in other parts are *starving*. (*Hear, hear.*) If you cannot give proper schools in other parts, I ask you what right you have to these superfluities. You now come forward and tell us, "our girls want gymnasiums, our girls want a music hall, our girls want a dancing hall." Is this proper? How long are we to put up with these things? While every penny that we get is spent on this capital place, you neglect all the other parts of the Cochin State. I call it a *shame*—and because power is vested in the hands of a few people, they can do anything they like—I enter my emphatic protest against their following such a policy. I want to make it clear that we have nothing to say against girls' education. What we do say is that all the other girls have equal right upon the public funds and not the girls living at Ernakulam alone.

President.—Were you right in using the word 'shame'?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I withdraw that word and apologise to the Chair. In the heat of the moment I used that word.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We have nothing more to say from this side.

President.—Anybody wishing to speak from the other side?

Mr. C. Matthai.—Shall I explain, Sir?

Sir, when we plan a High school in a town, the first point we take into consideration is the size of the town. We plan a school for the number of pupils that are likely to attend that school, and therefore, for a Member to say that Ernakulam has a big school and Chittur a small one is not proper.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I said "no school".

Mr. C. Matthai.—Chittur has got a Lower Secondary school, and the question now is one of raising that Lower Secondary to a High school. Ernakulam has possessed a High school for about 10 years, and all these years it has been housed in a building which could accommodate only one-third of the number of pupils in the school. Now, Ernakulam is a town which is rapidly increasing in population, and therefore, when you plan a building for that school, you have to take into account the future requirements of the school. If you take the existing numbers, the Ernakulam Girls' High School has got the highest number of girls in the whole State. And Ernakulam is increasing in population at a much more rapid rate than any other town in the State. And therefore, to say that we are going to spend such a large amount on the school, because it happens to be in the capital, is not, I think, a correct statement of fact. The Member spoke of Government looking after its own children; as if the Government is located at Ernakulam, and that the children belonging to officers of Government are all at Ernakulam. That is not a fact. The Girls' school at Ernakulam is simply meant for the resident population of Ernakulam. As for Government officers who happen to be resident at Ernakulam, they are quite a negligible factor, and therefore, let us view the matter soberly. Now, you are planning a building, and you have got to provide for all the real requirements of the institution. We are blamed sometimes for putting up a building, this year, another building next year and a third one the third year, and we spend twice as much as we would have spent otherwise, without any use. Now, there are Members in this House who blame us, because we do not take long views, and when we do take long views, we are charged with extravagance. We do not want to be penny-wise and pound-foolish. The Chief Engineer has already explained that there is a possible misconception as regards the term used there. It is not exactly for a music hall. It is for a school hall, gymnasium and then, there are out-houses and latrines and so on. And therefore, if you look at that aspect of the matter, you will not find any extravagance. Now, Ernakulam is the

capital with a fast-growing population, and we often have public meetings. Due to the growing sense of solidarity among our ladies, the necessity for social gatherings and public gatherings for them is felt very much here. And what happens now? If a public meeting of ladies is to be held, they have to go into the Maharaja's College hall.

President.—I think we may stop now. The time is up.

Mr. C. Matthai.—I have been trying to explain that there has been no extravagance on the part of Government, and I hope the Members are satisfied.

The motion to reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,000 for music shed, etc., by 5,000 rupees was put to vote and carried.

President.—Now, I shall put the demand to the vote of the House.

The Demand under "XXVII—Public Works—Rs. 10,64,830" reduced by Rs. 25,000 was put to vote and carried.

The following motions under "Public Works" lapsed under Rule 49 (2):—

Motions Nos. 14—45.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 20 000 for a commercial class in the G. T. School, Trichur, (Appendix B, p. 15).*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 20,000 for "constructing a commercial class in the G. T. School, Trichur" (Appendix B, p. 15).*

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 2,000 for "constructing a building for the M. S., Pulaya Colony, Chalakkudi" (Appendix B, p. 15).*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,27,093 for "Buildings Original" by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,684 for "Buildings" by Rs. 40,000 for (167), "constructing a Paying Ward in the General Hospital" (Appendix B, p. 14).*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,684 for "Buildings" by Rs. 15,000 for "acquiring lands north of General Hospital" (Appendix B, p. 14).*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,684 for "Buildings" by Rs. 10,000 for "music shed in the Girls' School, Ernakulam" (Appendix B, p. 14).*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,684 for "Buildings" by Rs. 20,000 for a commercial class in the G. T. School, Trichur. (Appendix B, p. 15.)*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,684 for "Buildings" by Rs. 41,000 for a building for the Girls' School at Ernakulam. (Appendix B, p. 15.)*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,76,684 for "Buildings" by Rs. 16,800 for a building for G. T. School, Trichur. (Appendix B, p. 15.)*

4. Irrigation.

(a) Original works.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,000 for "Investigation of Irrigation projects" by (Appendix B, p. 15) Re. 1.*

414 Mr. S. F. Nunez.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,000 for investigating Irrigation projects by (Appendix B, p. 22) Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 94,682 for Irrigation Original Works by (Appendix B, p. 22) Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 94,682 for Irrigation Original Works, by Rs. 16,000 for expenditure for, etc. (Appendix B, p. 22.)*

5. Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

(a) Original.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 15,000 for "Ernakulam Foreshore reclamation" (Appendix B, p. 25).*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 24,366 for "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" by Rs. 15,000 for the Emakulam Foreshore reclamation. (Appendix B, p. 25.)*

Civil Engineering—Total.

Mr. K. Sankaran Nambudiri.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 10,57,559 for Civil Engineering by (Appendix B, p. 25) Rs. 55,000.*

B. Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

5. Water Works.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of Machinery for the Head Works under "(5) Water Works" (Appendix B, p. 29).*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,760 for temporary establishment by (Appendix B, p. 29) Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 76,566 for "Water Works" by (Appendix B, p. 29) Rs. 34,000.*

6. Canals and Backwaters Navigation.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,580 for "establishment—Canal and Backwater Navigation" by Re. 1.*

Mr. O. R. Chummar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,580 for establishment and allowances, by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,580 by Rs. 20.*

12. The Mattancheri Water Supply Scheme.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50,000 for "lump provision, Mattancheri Water Supply Scheme" by (Appendix B, p. 30) Rs. 25,000.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 50,000 for "(12) Mattancheri Water Supply Scheme".*

Public Works—Total.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 12,93,400 for Public Works by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,92,703 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

Mr. Poulo Mampilli.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 12,93,400 under Demand No. XXVII by Rs. 100.*

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 12,93,400 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,64,830 under Public Works by Re. 1.*

Mr. M. K. Raman.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,64,830 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 10,64,830 under Demand No. XXVII by Re. 1.*

President.—We shall rise now.

The Council adjourned at 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,
Secretary to the Council.